THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. XI NO. 3 SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1974 25¢



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.



**BORN:
JANUARY 15, 1929**

SEE PAGE 2

ONE OF OUR OWN

INSIDE



Marvin Gaye

See page 19

CENTERFOLD

PEOPLE'S LAWSUIT TO BE FILED THIS MONTH

RETURN ADDRESS:
Central Distribution
8501 E. 14th Street
Oakland, Calif. 94621

Editorial

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

The number of Americans who claim they're not fooled by what is happening in this country is staggering. And yet, the number one meets that are doing anything about it is pitifully low. It's that old syndrome -- griping but doing nothing.

How many of you who read this have written a letter to your congressmen or women in Washington, urging them to support impeachment moves against Richard M. Nixon? How many have written to the House Judiciary Committee head, Representative Rodino, urging speedy implementation of the impeachment procedure?

Only the most ardent, die-hard supporter of Nixon is blind to the fact that the mess the country is in today is largely attributable to Nixon and his army of neo-fascists. All the rest of us, then, should be about the business of getting rid of the biggest crook yet to occupy the White House.

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights provide the American people with a workable mechanism with which to remove Nixon from office. The tired argument against impeachment that goes: "Oh, but impeachment would cause an upheaval that could destroy this country!", is being promoted by those who have the most to lose with impeachment; the Nixonites.

If the revelations of the underground conspiracy that the Watergate investigations have uncovered did not destroy this country, then surely the aboveground, open and orderly process of impeachment certainly will not. The country was truly in danger of being destroyed so long as the people were kept ignorant of Nixon's "secret government".

In an earlier issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums argued eloquently that "the power of the people can impeach Nixon". He told of the extraordinary effect in the hallowed halls of Congress of a flood of letters, telegrams and telephone calls from the constituents of the Senators and Representatives, and with passion and conviction urged us all to let our voices be heard.

If everyone who says Nixon should go would send their representatives in Washington this message today, Nixon would be on a one-way commercial flight to San Clmente "tomorrow".



Letters to the Editor

Dear Comrades,

We are sending you a copy of a letter we just received from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA. Since we began our support for the MPLA five years ago with several shipments a year of food, clothing, printing equipment, and medical supplies, letters of acknowledgement like this one have been few and far between. Since the Black Panther Party has contributed significantly to the medical support program, we are sure you are as glad as us to see this letter.

We have always had bills of lading from the shipping lines showing that the MPLA had indeed received our shipments at the docks in Dar Es Salaam, but this letter direct from the people's struggle is beautiful and strong.

Wishing you great success in your just struggles and our common struggles against U.S. imperialism and racism.

Fred Neufeld
for Bay Area Liberation Support Movement
Berkeley, Calif.

(The enclosed letter follows)

DAR ES SALAAM 1st DECEMBER 1973

Dear Comrades,

We are pleased to let you know about the reception of 1 packet content:

— 11 MECHANISMS FOR TAKING - SAMPLES OF BLOOD
— 1 DEVICE FOR TESTING EYESIGHT
— 12 THERMOMETERS MEDICAL,

kindly sent us by your Movement, for which we thank you very, very much.

Our People in struggle against colonial oppression and reactionary forces always beleve in your solidarity, as a part of the solidarity of all peoples over the world towards our struggle.

We are glad to inform you that these important instruments have already been sent to the fronts of battle, where they were urgently expected.

We thank you, once more, and our best thanks also to everyone who contributed to the accomplishment of this important campaign.

In the name of our Leadership and the Angolan People, do accept, Dear Comrades, our grateful and revolutionary feelings.

Andre Petroff
(Deputy Representative MPLA/Dar)

Dear Friends And Comrades:

GREETINGS AND SOLIDARITY - Hopefully this message will embrace the collective concern of all comrades presently incarcerated within the confines of prisons throughout Amerika. It is vitally necessary that we educate ourselves and others as to the "real causes" of our socio-economic status so that we may cast away our illusions and prepare for struggle.

It is very important that those on the outside - in the so-called "free" society - realize that they too are imprisoned, but by a far more sophisticated facade...

Most of us by now should be able to clearly recognize who the real criminals are. Richard "Watergate" Nixon and his fascist "law and order" regime geared by the merciless warmongers, bloodsuckers, and mass murderers of the Amerikan ruling-class should positively illustrate the task of all progressive thinking people within our society, particularly those who consider themselves to be revolutionaries. FOR JUSTICE WILL NOT COME UNTIL THE PEOPLE RISE UP TO SEE JUSTICE DONE!!

DARE TO STRUGGLE
DARE TO WIN

Your Comrades In Struggle
Leavenworth U.S. Penitentiary

COMMENT

DR. KING WAS ONE OF OUR OWN

"Lord, we ain't what we oughta be,
We ain't what we wanna be,
We ain't what we gonna be,
But thank God, we ain't what we was."

It was one of Dr. King's favorite quotes. And, "Lord knows", the human rights movement of which Dr. King played a fundamental role, spiraled upwards during his life-time.

Celebrating the birth of Martin Luther King, Jr., commemorates a struggle which began long before September, 1963, when the announcement of a "Dream" enraptured this country. It began long before November, 1955, when Mrs. Rosa Parks sat down in the front of a Montgomery, Alabama, bus and announced she was "tired"; far before January 15, 1929, the day Dr. King was born.

Rather, honoring the birth of Martin Luther King, Jr., celebrates the age-old struggle of all humankind to throw off the shackles of oppression and live with honor and dignity.

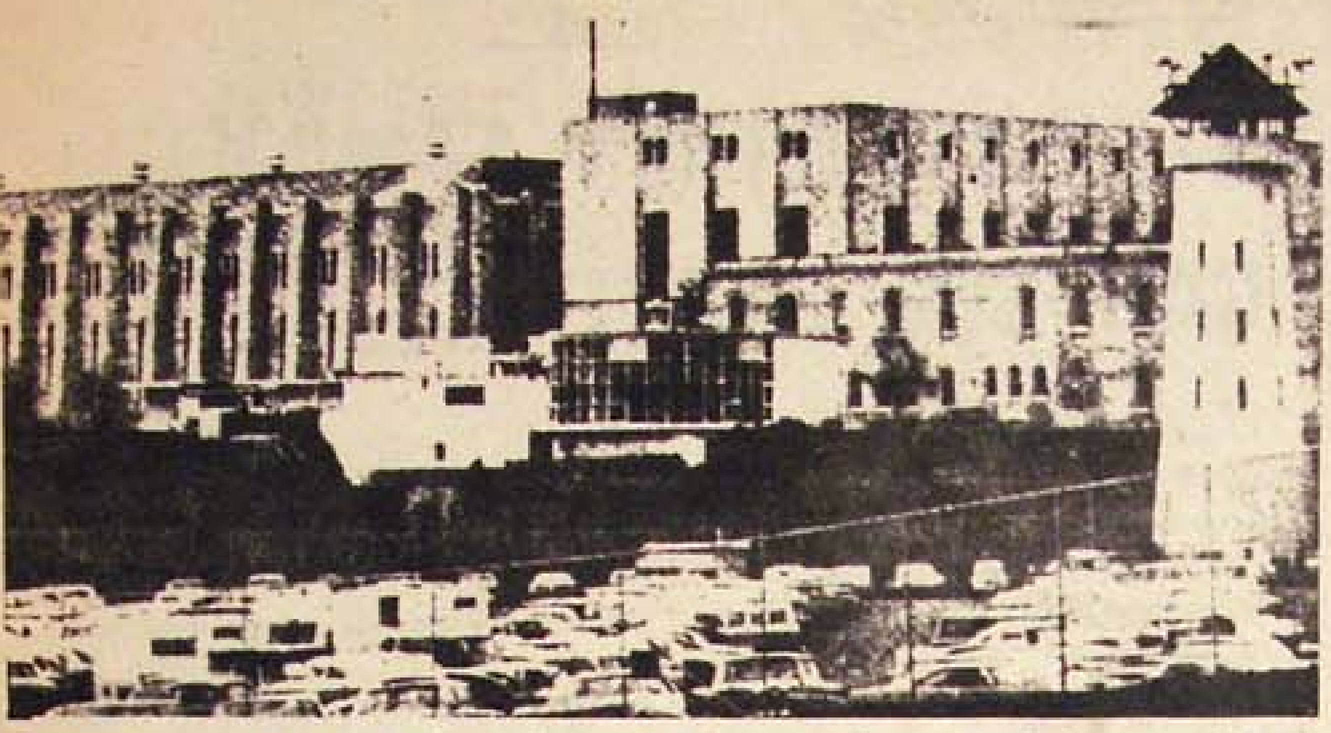
For Black people in particular, Dr. King's birthday has a special significance for he was one of our own. For us, his passion and conviction was addictive; his disciplined courage, and the courage he gave others to stand up, unafraid, Black and proud, marked the beginning of a new era. His own re - awakening, shortly before his death, made his assassination inevitable and our rebirth, possible. Dr. King led us in collective battle, and his death rather than destroying the movement opened new avenues for that human movement's growth.

Whether the American government decides that January 15th should be a national holiday or not, the struggle continues, the demands increase, victory draws closer. For, to celebrate the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is to celebrate ourselves, our struggle and our lives; combining past, present and future within our every action, toward the freedom and liberation of us all.

THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 8501 EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621, TELEPHONE (415) 638-0195

YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $7.75
APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATES PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA



Prison inmates from San Quentin shown above, and three other California prisons are filing suit to protest the recent lockdown in those institutions.

CALIF. PRISONERS SUE OVER SOLITARY

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Inmates of California's four maximum-security prisons charged in a major lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court, December 27, that they have been placed indefinitely in solitary confinement without just cause or due process of law and that the brutal and inhuman conditions of such units constitutes cruel and unusual punishment, in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

The suit names as defendants California Director of Corrections Raymond K. Procunier and the following wardens: W.T. Stone of Soledad Prison, Jacob Gunn of Folsom, Louis S. Nelson of San Quentin and L.N. Patterson of the Devel Vocational Institution.

Two Black men, James C. Wright and Louis X. Richardson; four Mexican-Americans, Roberto Frias, Roberto Pablo Salas, Jamie Gonzalo and Jerry Lee Pena, and one White man, Michael S. Guile, filed the suit as a class action in behalf of about 900 inmates presently suffering in California's solitary confinement cells.

Representing the prisoners in the complaint are attorneys from Public Advocates, Inc., the Mexican - American Legal Defense Fund, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the Legal Aid Society of Sacramento County and several private firms. The lawyers filed the suit only after they were unable to resolve matters in direct negotiations with prison officials.

Prison officials have repeatedly ignored not only pleas for reform by inmates and their lawyers, but also the findings and recommendations of every recent independent investigation of the California correctional system, said Anthony Kline of Public Advocates, Inc., in explaining the reasons for the suit.

It was last month that Procunier ordered the vicious "lock - down" of the four prisons in an alleged effort to curb violence.

Clarifying the real reasons for the "violence", the suit states that: "The pattern and practice of arbitrary classification for lengthy and indefinite confinement in maximum - security segregated housing units, the brutal and inhuman physical conditions, psychological conditioning and the indefinite duration of such confinement, has led and will continue to lead to the psychological destruction and dehumanization of the named plantiffs and members of the class they

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

VACAVILLE PRISON DENIES DAVID HILLIARD VISITORS

ILLEGALLY TURNED AWAY

(Vacaville, Calif.) - David Hilliard, Charles Bursey and Tony Gibson, members of the Black Panther Party being held at Vacaville (Medical Facility) Prison here, were denied visits last week of three friends who had travelled more than 40 miles from East Oakland to see them.

The three, Elbert Howard, Brenda Bay and Deloris Wright, were rudelyturned away by visiting room officials who claimed the visiting area was "too overcrowded". In violation of prison rules of procedure, the Visiting Room Sergeant did not inform David, Charles and Tony of the arrival of the visitors.

Prison inmates have the right to terminate visits at any time in favor of other visitors. It is the inmate's choice. David, Charles and Tony were at the time receiving other visitors.

It was the duty and responsibility of the Visiting Room Sergeant to inform David, Charles and Tony that they had visitors waiting outside, thereby giving them the opportunity to terminate the visits of those with them, if they chose to do so.



Brother DAVID HILLIARD has again been the victim of unjust visitation procedures.

His failure to do so has resulted in a strong letter of protest from Fred J. Hiestand, attorney for the three inmates, to T.L. Calnon, Superintendent at Vacaville Prison. Mr. Hiestand writes, in part:

"This letter is to request that you instruct all Visiting Room Sergeants to inform all visitors that, if the inmate presently has a visitor in the room and the room is too overcrowded to permit additional ones, the inmate has the option of being told that there are new visitors and excusing his present ones to receive the new visitors.

"This will extend some measure of courtesy and humanity to prisoners, their families and friends who will not be denied the brief pleasure of each other's company as they have during the lock-ups of the past couple of weeks.

"It will also stop wasting unnecessary travel during a time when President Nixon has urged the nation to conserve its fuel resources. Clearly, if my clients

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

MEMORIAL TO REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

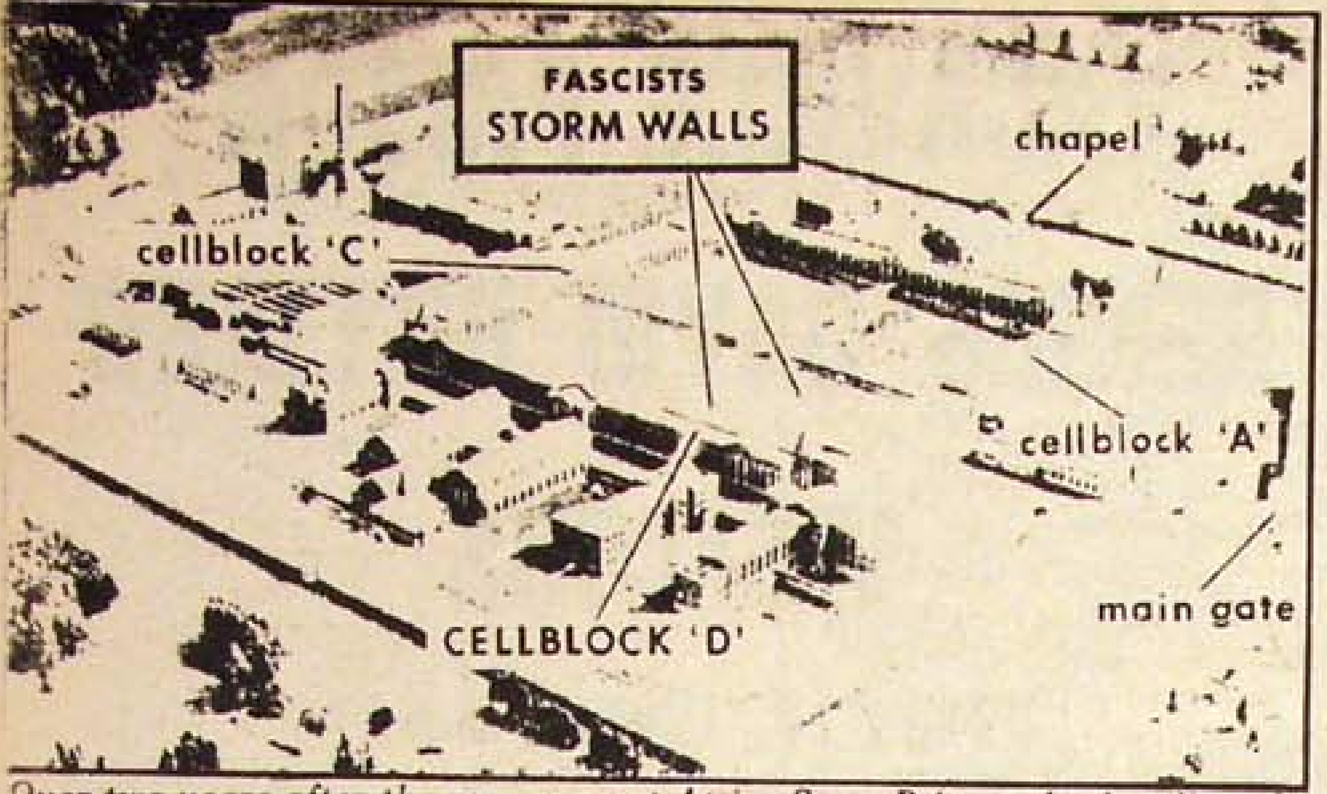


Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
January 15, 1929 - April 4, 1968

As the hot, late-summer sun began to set on August 28, 1963, he took the podium and delivered his prophetic Message of Love:

"...1963 is not an end, but a beginning. Those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges..."

And, as he spoke, his pulsating voice turned the afternoon's shadows into fleeting images which rippled and swirled before our very eyes: unfolding his Dream — Freedom — our common goal.



Over two years after the massacre at Attica State Prison, the families of slain inmates have won the right to sue state officials for their atrocities.

NEW COURT RULING

ATTICA VICTIMS' FAMILIES CAN SUE STATE

(Albany, New York) - In a far-reaching decision that opens the way for families of the murdered victims of the 1971 Attica massacre to claim damages from New York State, the N.Y. Court of Appeals here ruled last week that the widow of a hostage killed when state troopers stormed the prison facility can sue the state.

Under the decision, Mrs. Lynda Jones can sue in the state Claims Court in the death of her husband, Herbert W. Jones, an accounts clerk at Attica and one of the ten hostages killed by troopers when they "re - captured" the facility.

The decision of the court should be followed by damage claims from the families of the nine other hostage guards and the 29 inmates who were killed on September 13,1971, as aresult of the bloody police assault. A total of 43 persons lost their lives in the four - day rebellion. Lawsuits should also be expected to come from the more than 80 persons wounded during the assault.

In a $2 million suit filed last year with the Court of Claims, Mrs. Jones contended that an unnamed state trooper "without just cause or provocation and with great force and violence" shot and killed her husband.

The Claims Court agreed to hear the case but the suit was dismissed on the doctrine "that the state was immune from liability since it was acting in its sovereign capacity".

Judge Adrian Burke of the Appellate Court said Mrs. Jones, "faces a heavy burden of proof in her attempt to establish the use of excessive force by the state."

However, the special state commission on Attica, which investigated the rebellion, included in its report that the state troopers assault was "marred by excesses". It was also found that the type of ammunition (00 buck shotgun shells) used by the troopers caused a high risk of injury and death to unresisting inmates and hostages. The excessive force used by the troopers during the rebellion and documented by the state commission is considered by many lawyers to be sufficent to focus liability upon the state.

Mrs. Jones' attorney, William J. Cunningham, Jr., said he planned to call former N.Y. Governor Nelson J. Rockefeller as a witness at the trial.

COMMUNITY DEMANDS PARDON FOR WANSLEY

(Richmond, Va.) - Two delegations of supporters jammed the office of Virginia Governor Linwood Holton on two days recently to demand that Thomas Wansley, re-incarcerated in November to finish serving a life sentence on false charges of raping a White woman, be granted a full pardon. Wansley has already served ten years in prison after being framed in 1962 for the rape of the woman in Lynchburg, Virginia. He was released last January but returned to prison in November when his appeal was denied.

On December 19, a statewide delegation presented petitions to Governor Holton listing the names of over 7,000 people from throughout the state of Virginia who are calling for Wansley's freedom. The governor, nervous and embarrassed at having to face the delegation in a conference room packed with television cameras and reporters, arrogantly told them that he would not consider the question of Wansley's innocence, the flood of support for his freedom, or the fact that he is Black.

Nevertheless, after the meeting, the delegation voiced confidence and optimism based on the rapidly growing public outcry about the case.

On December 21, Mrs. Willie Mae Thornton, Wansley's mother, came to Richmond, the state's capital, with a delegation from Lynchburg and representatives from about twenty national organizations. Holton made himself unavailable and the delegation of over 100 people was compelled to speak to an assistant. The delegation, organized by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), presented an additional 8,000 signatures on petitions gathered from all over the country. Together with the petitions submitted on the 19th, this made a total of 15,000 signatures supporting Thomas Wansley's release.

Mrs. Thornton was finally granted a meeting with Gov. Holton on the following afternoon, December 22, after the delegation demanded that he meet with her, and after many supporters had refused to leave the conference room until an appointment was made.

STRUGGLE WILL CONTINUE

Members of both delegations are calling upon supporters to flood the governor's office with telegrams, letters and phone calls throughout January. Write or call Governor Linwood Holton, State Capitol, Richmond, Va. 23219, (804)-770-2211. Supporters promise that the struggle to free Thomas Wansley will continue throughout Virginia and the U.S. until he is free.



Members of a statewide delegation demanding freedom for Thomas Wansley at a meeting with a representative of the governor of Virginia.

REGISTER TO VOTE

THE FORGOTTEN HERO OF WATERGATE

(Washington, D.C.) - Frank Wills is a young, unemployed Black man in Washington, D.C., with a family — and badly in need of a job. Many narrow-minded White Americans, at first informed of Frank's situation would dismiss him as another one of "those lazy, no-good niggers".

However, had it not been for Frank Wills' apprehension of the Watergate burglars when he was employed as a night watchman at the Watergate complex housing the Democratic National Headquarters in 1972, the raw exposure of the Nixon administration might have never occured, and many American people might still be totally blinded by Nixon's slick rhetoric.

Brother Wills has been blacklisted by potential employers who fear retaliation from a revengeful Nixon administration.

A businessman in Green Bay, Wisconsin, felt it was a national disgrace that a man to whom Americans owe so much, is now unemployed. He generously donated $500 anonymously to start a trust fund for Brother Wills at a Green Bay bank.

REVOLUTIONARY NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION- THE CHILDREN'S DAY

(Oakland, Calif.) - New Year's Day was the children's day for the young people of the Intercommunal Youth Institute. The day witnessed a moving, Revolutionary New Year's celebration dedicated to our children, the future, held at the Community Learning Center in Oakland.

When the young people spontaneously mounted the Learning Center's stage and began joyously dancing to the rhythms of the sensational Intercommunal Youth Band, everyone in attendance understood that the day had more than fulfilled its purpose. Throughout the day the children celebrated with a freedom signifying things to come.

The band itself, which opened the celebration, was living testimony of the phenomenal success of the Institute in contributing to the development of the children. The professional-sounding tunes of "Shaft", "Night Train" and a host of other well-known melodies, as well as several original student written compositions that the Youth Band played, bear this out. Public school educational facilities have never permitted young people to grow as they have at the Intercommunal Youth Institute. At the Intercommunal Youth Institute, the entire world and universe is the children's classroom.

When the band finished playing (to everyone's disappointment, but they were exhausted) and the children stopped their rhythmic—and not so rhythmic—dance steps and stepped down from the stage, the Intercommunal Youth Institute staff produced much laughter with a series of skits which exaggerated, yet concretely depicted, some of the negative aspects of this country's public schools.

One scene showed a father's anger when he arrived home to find his young son had been suspended from school again. When the man removed his belt and began unmercifully whipping the boy, the audience reacted as though they were remembering similar experiences.

Another skit was set in a classroom of shouting, fighting, hair-pulling "kids". After many moments of intense haggling, the teacher finally got the class quiet and orderly. As soon as she stepped out of the room, however, the mayhem resumed.

One skit was of a parent-teacher meeting in which the question of the teaching of Black subjects was under discussion. Desiring more Black studies, the parents became angry when a teacher, trying to prove Black studies was taught, referred to one sentence mentioning a Black in a textbook.

Another scene portrayed the pleasant situation at the Institute as the children were preparing to leave for the weekend.

The skits were interrupted by the exciting adventures of "Letterman," a skinny, acrobatic, super-hero, who, as it turned out, was not even able to rescue himself. There was also an educational commercial which presented "Sweetman", who was losing his teeth from eating so many sweets and candy.

Following this entertaining portion of the program, Ms. Ericka Huggins, Director of the Institute, supervised the distribution of gifts to the nearly 100 children present. The young people were greatly pleased by the educational toys and games they received.

After the gift-giving, about 200 parents, children and friends flocked into the cafeteria for as much home-cooked food as they could eat. After the meal, the festivities ended, but not the deep feeling everyone carried with them in their hearts for the youth--that part of us that lives on when our bodies pass away.

We left the Youth Institute's New Year's Day Celebration with a deep sense of satisfaction that the future will be all right...and in good hands.





The children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute were overjoyed with the gifts they received. They, along with the entire audience, laughed with glee at the outrageously funny skits, the Institute staff performed.

41-MILE WALK

PROTEST OVER BID TO HALT PRISON INVESTIGATION

(Angleton, Texas) - In a dramatic move aimed at exposing attempts by the Texas Department of Corrections to halt legislative investigation hearings into Texas prisons, a 37-year-old mother of six, Sister Billie Faye Walker, led a march of 41 miles from Houston to the Retrieve Prison Unit here just before Christmas.

Sister Walker was accompanied by members of the Houston Chapter of the Black Panther Party and Mr. Mickey McGuire, well-known community organizer on the 41-mile walk. It was a cold, bleak and windswept night, Saturday, December 15, when Ms. Walker struck out on her journey.

All along the way the small but determined group was under the constant and intense surveillance of Texas highway patrolmen. However, writes the Houston Chapter, instead of discouraging Ms. Walker, it only served to sharpen her determination.

The Texas state legislature prison reform hearings conducted at Angleton, from November 15, revealed that prison guards and officials openly admitted having brutally beaten ten prisoners. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, December 15, 1973.) The malicious and torturous beatings of the ten inmates occurred at a prison farm on June 10, last year. The inmates were beaten after they refused to work on a Sunday, normally a day of rest.

When asked why she decided to make the protest march from Houston to Retrieve, Ms. Walker replied: "I'm very concerned about some of the past experiences and unjust treatment of prisoners at the Retrieve Unit." Sister Walker added that she was prompted to undertake the long walk after visiting the Retrieve Unit and witnessing what she called "exceptionally repressive conduct" of some guards and

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

OAKLAND FREE BUSING TO PRISON SCHEDULE

EVERY SUNDAY -

Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center Departing Time - 10:15a.m.

From Son of Man Temple 6118 E. 14th Street

Returns - 1:30p.m. Free Snacks Provided

For Further Information and Reservations Please Call 562-5368

BLACK DOCKWORKERS REFUSE TO UNLOAD RHODESIAN CARGO
PROTEST U.S. TRADE VIOLATION

(Baltimore, Maryland) - Predominantly Black Baltimore longshoremen successfully prevented a load of Rhodesian nickel from being unloaded here recently, and forced the ship to leave the port for Europe with the nickel cargo on board.

The Baltimore longshoremen, responding to appeals by a newly-formed organization on the waterfront calling itself Militant Action Dockers, refused to unload the 58 containers of nickel from the ship called the African Sun, in protest of the U.S. breaking the United Nations embargo against Ian Smith's White minority government.

The ship was already behind schedule, having run into a delay in Philadelphia where it was also boycotted for 24 hours by longshoremen there. When the ship reached Baltimore, there were more than 50 demonstrators on hand at the two entrances to the Locust Point Marine terminal.

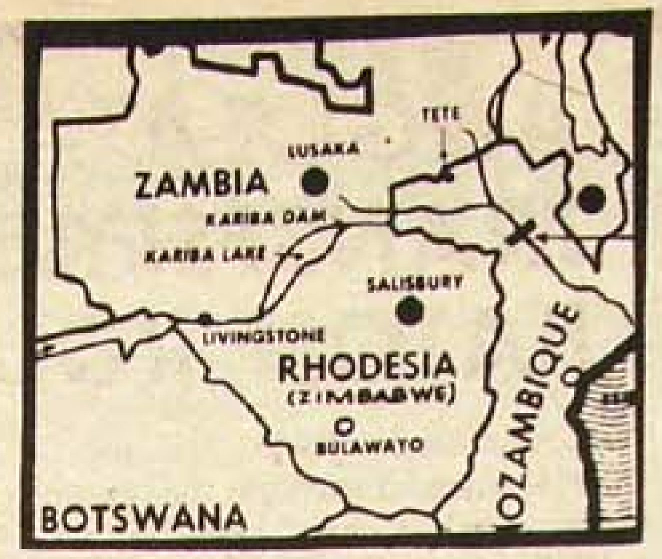
The picketing lasted only two hours—from 7 to 9 a.m.— but by 8:15 a.m. traffic was jammed for over half a mile. Security police tried in vain to wave the picketers into the terminal so that other workers could enter without talking to them or seeing a leaflet.

By 9 a.m. other workers had arrived and begun unloading the ship, being careful not to touch the nickel. Unable to tell whether they were unloading the nickel or not, many workers decided to stop working and were told by some gang carriers to either continue their jobs or get out.

However, gang carrier Hershey Richardson, the Black co-president of International Longshoreman's Union Local 333, learned that 139,000 pounds of the nickel had been unloaded and told the remaining workers to stop working. The unloaded nickel was returned to the ship and the Farrell Lines office announced that it was returning the nickel to its "original consignee".

The success of this boycott is significant because it will influence future shipments of Rhodesian chrome, nickel and asbestos. Baltimore is the main port of entry to the Midwest on the Eastern coast, and it is hoped that shippers will be discouraged from landing ships carrying Rhodesian cargo there in the future.

Rank-and-file dockworkers in Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk and Boston are reportedly organizing to eventually shut off these other ports from Rhodesian imports. Predominantly Black rank-and-file longshoremen in Philadelphia have refused to unload Rhodesian chrome three times in the last five months.



The United States continues to break a United Nations embargo on shipping from the White minority government of Rhodesia.



Neither police harrassment nor hurting feet halted Ms. BILLIE FAY WALKER's [left] protest.



A small but determined group of Black Houston citizens marched 41 miles for prisoner rights.

RETRIEVE PRISON

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

officials who were in charge of inmates.

On reaching a point just outside the Retrieve Unit, Ms. Walker was stopped by guards armed with rifles and shotguns. From this point, she and one of her escorts were whisked by automobile into the Retrieve Unit and taken to Warden O.S. Savage.

On her meeting with Warden Savage, Ms. Walker said he was very unreponsive to the many inequities that were expressed to him. "Warden Savage acted as if it was quite natural to subject prisoners to the most inhuman conditions", she said.

Despite the efforts of W.J. Estelle, Director of the Texas Department of corrections, to stop the prison reform hearings, community support is rapidly growing. As a result, Estelle, in collaboration with Texas Governor Dolph Briscoe, is trying to get the state Attorney General, John Hill, to approve transfer of Retrieve inmates from Angleton to Austin, Texas, away from the community pressure of the Houston/Angleton area.

INSIDE OUT

DON McCULLOM'S "INTEREST" IN BERKELEY RUNS HIGH

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Berkeley City Attorney Don McCullom's yearly salary is $25,000 and his post as counsel to the Berkeley Housing Authority and Redevelopment Agency nets him another $18,000. However, this $43,000 is not enough.

Don McCullum compromises himself and sells out the people of Berkeley for an additional $30,000 which he makes through his private practice as an Oakland real estate lawyer.

According to the San Francisco *Bay Guardian's* East Bay bureau, McCullum advises the Berkeley City Council and the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency(BRA) about matters concerning the West Berkeley Industrial Park. This is despite the conflict of interests involved in his advising the city and at the same time being a former lawyer and present friend of the Kaiser Corporation which has $1 million sunk into the park. This is perhaps the biggest of Don McCullum's shady dealing... there are many others.

The gigantic Grubb and Ellis real estate firm has "expressed an interest", in the Berkeley Industrial Park, according to BRA director Robert Amber. Don McCullum is just the man who may help this interest develop into a lucrative rip-off of the people of Berkeley.

JAMES MARK ESSEX REMEMBERED

On January 7, 1972, Mark James Essex, a Black man who had tired of the racism he found in the U.S. Navy and throughout America, struck back. He stationed himself on top of the Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge in downtown New Orleans and initiated a hail of deadly sniper fire, holding off 700 policemen for 28 hours. We commemorate his death and his message to America...Black People Must Be Free.

Write Us

THE BLACK PANTHER is your newspaper, so let us know what you think about the opinions expressed in our columns. Write us. The Editor and staff are eager to know your reactions. As space permits we will share your letters with our readers.

DAVID HILLIARD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

had been informed of the arrival of their expected visitors on December 30, there would have been no need for those same people to return immediately on the following Sunday."

Families of inmates travel long distances, and in many cases, at extreme sacrifice, to visit their incarcerated loved ones. Sunday is a major visiting day. The prospect of being told on arrival that the visit is impossible because of over-crowding in the visiting area is a disheartening one. No prison visitor should face it.

It is the duty of the prison authorities to inform those who come to the prison of their rights as well as their obligations. It is doubly the responsibility of the prison authorities to protect and safeguard the rights of the men and women under their charge. Visits of loved ones are a major rehabilitation incentive in the prisons. It is the prison authorities' responsibility to assure that no authorized visitor is ever turned away.

The failure of the Visiting Room Sergeant to fulfill his responsibility in this case can only be interpreted as one more example of harassment and intimidation directed against politically selected inmates and members of the Black Panther Party.

ANGOLA 4 TRIAL TRANSFERRED TO BATON ROUGE, LA.

(Baton Rouge, La.) - January 7, 1974, marked the first day of the long-awaited trial of Herman Wallace, 33, and Gilbert Montegut, 23, two of the Angola 4. Originally set for St. Francisville, La., the trial has been transferred to Baton Rouge.

The Angola 4 are four Black prisoners from Angola State Penitentiary who are charged with the slaying of a White guard. The charges date from April of 1972. At that time prisoners were engaged in a series of peaceful strikes and demonstrations against what they termed "brutal and inhuman conditions" at Angola. They were protesting "inedible food", "beatings of prisoners by guards", $.02 to $.04 an hour wages, and the failure of prison officials to protect younger inmates from homosexual attacks.

One of the 4, Albert Woodfox, 29, has already been convicted by an all-White jury in Placquemine. His case is now under appeal. No date has yet been set for the trial of Chester Jackson, 30 whose case was severed from the others by the state.

Charles Garretson, the attorney for the 4, stated that his trial strategy will be to present the facts in the case. "I think that a fair jury, which is a possibility in Baton Rouge, could not convict these men on the basis of the state's evidence", he said.

CHANGED STORY

Garretson cited examples of the weakness of the state's case, such as a witness who has changed his original story several times, bloody fingerprints that fit neither the slain guard nor any of the defendants, an eyewitness whose vision is so poor that he required assistance to walk through the courtroom to the stand.

He will present about 15 witnesses who place all four defendants far away from the scene at the time of the slaying.

The mothers of the four and many concerned community people in both Baton Rouge and New Orleans have formed the Committee to Free the Angola 4. A spokesman for the committee said: "The state made no attempt to find the real killers of the guard. They did not even try to trace the identity of the bloody fingerprints. Instead, they used the killing as an opportunity to repress four inmates who were active in trying to win basic human rights for prisoners."

The committee held demonstrations the first day of the trial. "Many poor people see this case as part of a pattern that affects their lives in the same way that Watergate does. In a fair trial, we see no way that these two men could be convicted."



The Angola 4 and their supporters continue to fight against unjust charges.

CHINA'S OIL INDUSTRY BOOMING

(Peking, China) - Peking Radio reported recently that China's oil industry "is booming".

Production of oil--including petroleum, kerosene, diesel and lubricants--has met state plans for 1973 ahead of schedule.

After more than a decade of prospecting it has now been found that China, which used to import all oil from abroad, is actually "an oil-rich country", the radio said.

According to the magazine *Shuukan Bunshun* (Cultural Spring), if China's seabed oil resources are taken into account, its oil deposits could well amount to 300 billion barrels, compared with total Middle East deposits of 356 billion barrels.

ENERGY EXPERT ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT "CRISIS"

[Berkeley, Calif.] - The "energy crisis" means something different to different people. To the oil industry elite, it signifies continued profits. To the consumer and America's poor and oppressed, it spells increased suffering.

In the following interview, Joshua Goldstein, a political scientist at the Institute of Political Studies, Stanford University, captures the essence of the much talked about "energy crisis". The interview took place on KPFA radio's "Commentary" program on November 23, 1973, and was hosted by Steve Ladd from the Bay Area Peace Brigade. The results of Professor Goldstein's three years of research into the energy problem are reflected in the comments which follow:

SL: The situation is sort of confusing to me, as it probably is to a lot of people. I don't know on the one hand whether to believe President Nixon and turn down my thermostat to 68 degrees, or to turn it up to 75 just to spite him, or what. I guess what it really comes down to is: Is there really an energy crisis? And what are its dimensions if there is one?

JG: Well, I wouldn't use the word "crisis" because what's happening right now is a small part of a process that will be unfolding over the next decade or two. Over that period of time there is an energy shortage; in fact, there's a shortage of many of the key resources that go into the American economy today.

But if we call gasoline cutbacks and turning down our thermostats a crisis, we won't have the right word to describe what's going to be happening in ten years as the shortage of resources gets worse. About all we can say is that there is a very major depression coming, and a lot of things are going to change over the next few years.

SL: So you're saying there *is* some sort of shortage of the resources and fuels that we've been using?

JG: Yes. The American economy is based on a very high use of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

BLACK SAILORS' WIVES DEMAND INVESTIGATION OF NAVY RACISM

(Norfolk, Va.) - The wives of three Black sailors, members of the crew of the U.S.S. Independence, recently met with two Navy spokesmen to discuss their husband's grievances. The sisters criticized the racist treatment and demeaning environment aboard the Atlantic fleet carrier and called for an investigation. The "equal opportunity" officers tried to evade telling the three young wives when the investigation would be held.

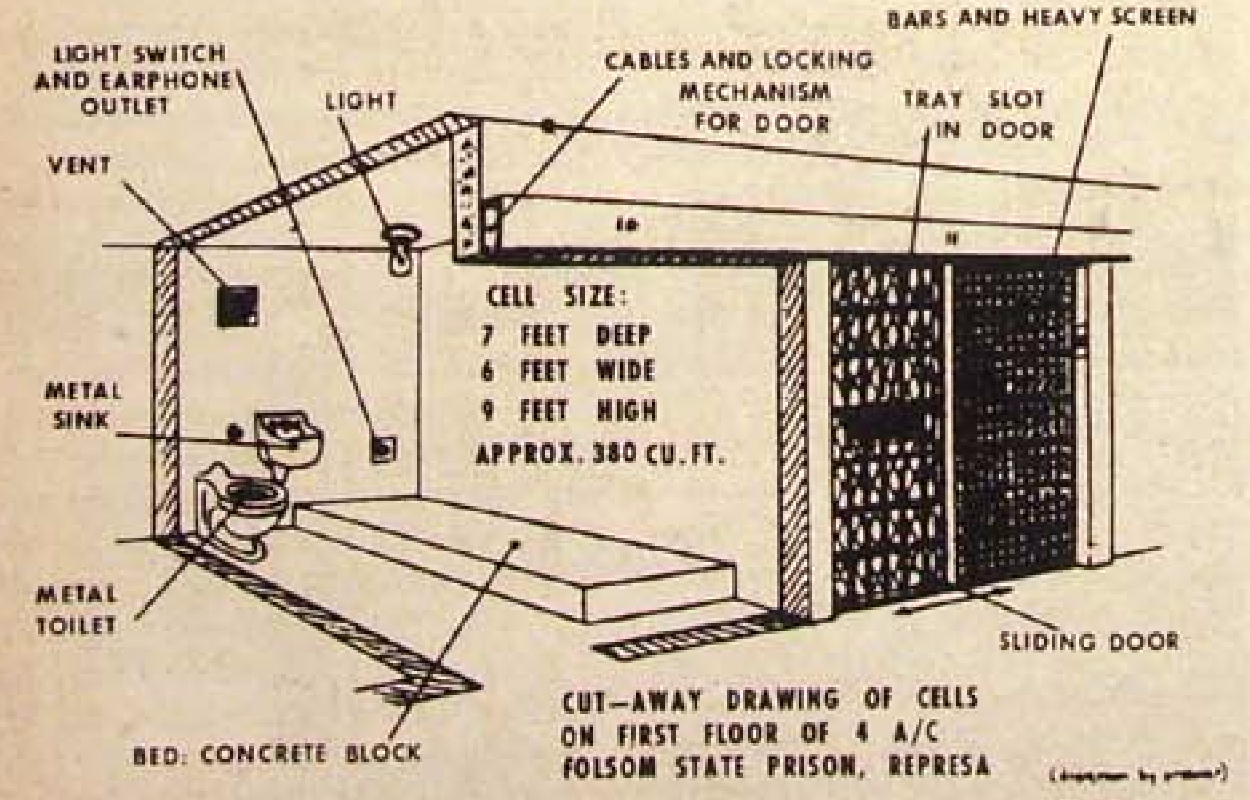
Most sailors on leave interviewed by the *Grapes of Wrath*, a progressive military newspaper, and most correspondence received from aboard ship say that many Black sailors on board the Independence can't take another drop of the Navy bigotry. In fact, several Black sailors who are on leave in Norfolk checked into the naval station here when their leave was over but refused to return to duty aboard the Independence.

RUTHLESS SUPPRESSION

Mail that is sent to the Defense Committee or to the Tidewater Africans, two groups headquartered here working to improve conditions and end racism in the Navy, is often never received. However, the truth gets through by way of indirect mailing through onshore friends. The overwhelming majority of these reports paint a picture of blunt, ever-present racism and ruthless suppression aboard ship.

A petition campaign started by the Tidewater Africans calls for a congressional investigation of the ship. The three Navy wives and the Black sailors interviewed believe that the investigation promised by the two Navy spokesmen will probably be a whitewash. "Conditions for the brothers on the Independence probably won't change much because of a Navy investigation", one wife said.

One of the sailors who checked into Norfolk Naval Station but refused to report to the Independence said, "It's really too bad...because the situation on the Indy is very serious. That boat could explode at any time". The Navy had offered him a transfer or a discharge. He chose the discharge because he "couldn't stand any more of the Navy's racism".



Prison "holes" like the Folsom Adjustment Center cell shown above are frequently the scenes of brutal torture by sadistic prison guards. The practice of torture is not only used for the extraction of information, but is commonly used for the repression of political dissenters.

WORLD CONFERENCE WORKS TO END TORTURE

(Paris, France) - As the year 1973 came to an end, 250 citizens of the world met here in conference to discuss a rapidly worsening epidemic of torture.

"Torture has virtually become a world-wide phenomenon", a study group connected to the conference reported. "Interrogation techinques are being constantly refined. But torture is not being used for the extraction of information alone. It is also used for the control of political dissent."



A South Vietnamese soldier torturing a prisoner as an American serviceman looks on.

The 250 delegates, representing 30 countries, were members of Amnesty International. The United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity and 60 international non - governmental organizations had members in attendance.

The two-day Conference for the Abolition of Torture was host to many well-known public officials and international notables including former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. The inquiry was chaired by former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride, who is also chairman of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International. The group is an independent organization which attempts to ensure the right to free speech all over the world. It enjoys consultative status at the U.N.

Following a plenary meeting on December 10, the conference's opening date, the delegates were divided into four commissions, each of which addressed a particular aspect of torture.

One group reported: "There exists evidence that the practice of torture is being internationalized. Experts and their training, as well as torture equipment, are provided by one government for use in another state...It has been frequently reported that the U.S.A. has financed and organized anti-subversive courses in torture for Latin American police units."

The conference, which coincided with the 25th anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, had the stated goal of halting the spread of torture by governments and their agencies.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

AUTOWORKERS LAID OFF

(Detroit, Mich.) - General Motors has announced an indefinite layoff of 38,000 workers in plants producing large gasoline-consuming cars. An additional 48,000 workers are being laid off for 10-day periods. The purpose, the company said, is to bring auto output in line with a projected 8 to 10 percent decrease in auto sales next year.

WHITE COPS SHOOT BLACK COPS

(New York, N.Y.) - Charging that eight Black police officers have been shot by White cops in the past three years, three organizations representing Black policemen in New York City have banded together and are threatining to stage demonstrations unless full-scale inquiries are launched into the shootings of Black policemen by White cops.

BLACK COLLEGES NEED FUNDS

(Washington, D.C.) - Thirteen Black college presidents, headed by Dr. Roy Hudson of Hampton Institute, demanded a greater portion of federal funds appropriated for higher education, in a 90-minute meeting with president Nixon.

MILLIONS LIVE IN INDECENT HOUSING

(Cambridge, Mass.) - Thirteen million families in the United States live in housing that is physically unsounded, overcrowded or too expensive, says a just released two-year study by the Joint Center for Urban Studies of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

HIGH RANSOM FOR ESSO EXEC.

(Buenos Aires, Argentina) - The People s Revolutionary Army is asking $10 million for the release of Victor Samuelson, a kidnapped American ESSO executive, it was reported last week. The sum is believed to be the highest ransom ever demanded in Argentina.

JURORS MUST WATCH TRIALS ON TELEVISION

NEW EXPERIMENT TO STREAMLINE COURTS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Television, which holds undisputed sway in American living rooms, may soon win a place in the nation's courtrooms. If an administration-sponsored experiment now being conducted in several states meets with success, courtroom theatrics will go the way of Hollywood movies and vaudeville. Jurors will no longer hear witnesses' testimony and lawyers' cross-examination in open court, but watch them on videotape, pre-edited by the judge.

Part of the growing administration-backed movement to "streamline" the courts, the videotape project is being carried out by the National Center for State Courts, under a $151,000 grant from the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

In this experiment, witnesses testify and are cross-examined before the trial, in the presence of the defendant, both attorneys, and an officer of the court. These sessions are videotaped. The presiding judge later views the tape and deletes inadmissible evidence along with any improper conduct by attorneys — those moments in a trial which the jury, under ordinary circumstances, sees, but is instructed to disregard.

OTHER USES

Other, more limited uses of the electronic medium also being tried include videotaped confessions and depositions, and the use of videotape as the official record of a trial.

Though the experiment so far has been extremely limited, the results from three recent trials suggest that removal of the "human factor" may be hard on criminal defendants and civil plaintiffs.

*A Vermont man was convicted of drunk driving after a trial in which both live and videotaped testimony was presented.

*A Florida man was convictedof possession of heroin partly on the strength of prerecorded testimony by an expert witness, though other witnesses appeared in person.

*A San Francisco woman lost her $50,000 suit for injuries suffered in an auto accident, after a trial during which jurors heard attorneys' opening and closing arguments live, but watched allintervening testimony cross-examination on two 23-inch videotape monitors set up in the courtroom.

In all three cases, both sides agreed to the experiment in advance. But according to R. Grant Brady, who heads the videotape project for the National Center for State Courts, "The defense has objected stringently in many cases. The prosecution has generally been very cooperative".

The winning lawyer in the San Francisco trial, Joseph W. Rogers, expressed satisfaction with the new techniques. Rogers, who specializes in defending insurance companies, said he would like to see videotape apparatus set up outside courtrooms to record the testimony of police officers, saving officers the time they now spend waiting in courtrooms.

CHARLES GARRY

San Francisco criminal attorney Charles R. Garry was unequivocal in rejecting this plan. "Never", he said. "I don't want to see anything taken away from live cross-examination in front of a jury." Garry has won a number of major cases by persuading the jury to question the credibility of police witnesses.

Reactions from the judge and jurors in the San Francisco trial indicate both felt something was lacking. Although the jurors were in agreement that watching the trial on television had not affected their ability to reach a decision, several also commented that the T.V. trial lacked the "human element" and that close-ups of facial expressions were "not entirely adequate".

Presiding Judge Robert F. Kane cited "a certain lack of drama". He said that videotaped testimony was "not a replacement" for live witnesses: "I can't say it's as good, but in some circumstances it might be necessary and useful." Judge Kane, a State Appellate Justice, presided over the lower court trial, an unusual move, because, he explained, "This may come up for appeal".

Following the Vermont conviction, a state senator introduced legislation to ban courtroom use of television except in deposition (in criminal cases, sworn testimony taken from witnesses unable to appear).

The National Center for State Courts was set up following the National Conference on the Judiciary in 1971. President Nixon and Chief Justice Burger addressed the conference, citing increasing caseloads and congestion in state courts.

Both called for the establishment of a national clearing house "to stimulate and guide", in the President's words, "the movement for improvement of state courts". The center was set up as a private, non-profit institution. However, its 1971-73 Annual Report shows that a majority of its projects were funded by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research arm of LEAA.

Saving courtroom time is the principal argument advanced for the use of videotape. With the new method, neither judge, jury, nor clerk of the court is obliged to be present for the testimony of witnesses. Judge Kane estimates that the San Francisco trial, which took two days in court, would ordinarily have taken four or five. An additional saving, civil attorney Rogers points out, would result from the elimination of mistrials due to prejudicial conduct.

"Objectivity" is another advantage cited. "If the jury is to disregard a point, then they shouldn't hear it anyway", says a San Francisco law professor who approves the use of videotape.

Critics reply that "Perry Masonism", despite its excesses, is an intrinsic part of our 200-year-old judicial heritage, and that the human contact of face-to-face confrontation is essential to reaching a reliable verdict. A woman juror in the San Francisco trial told reporters, "If there's any place you need the human element, I think it's in the courtroom where people are being judged and their lives are being influenced".

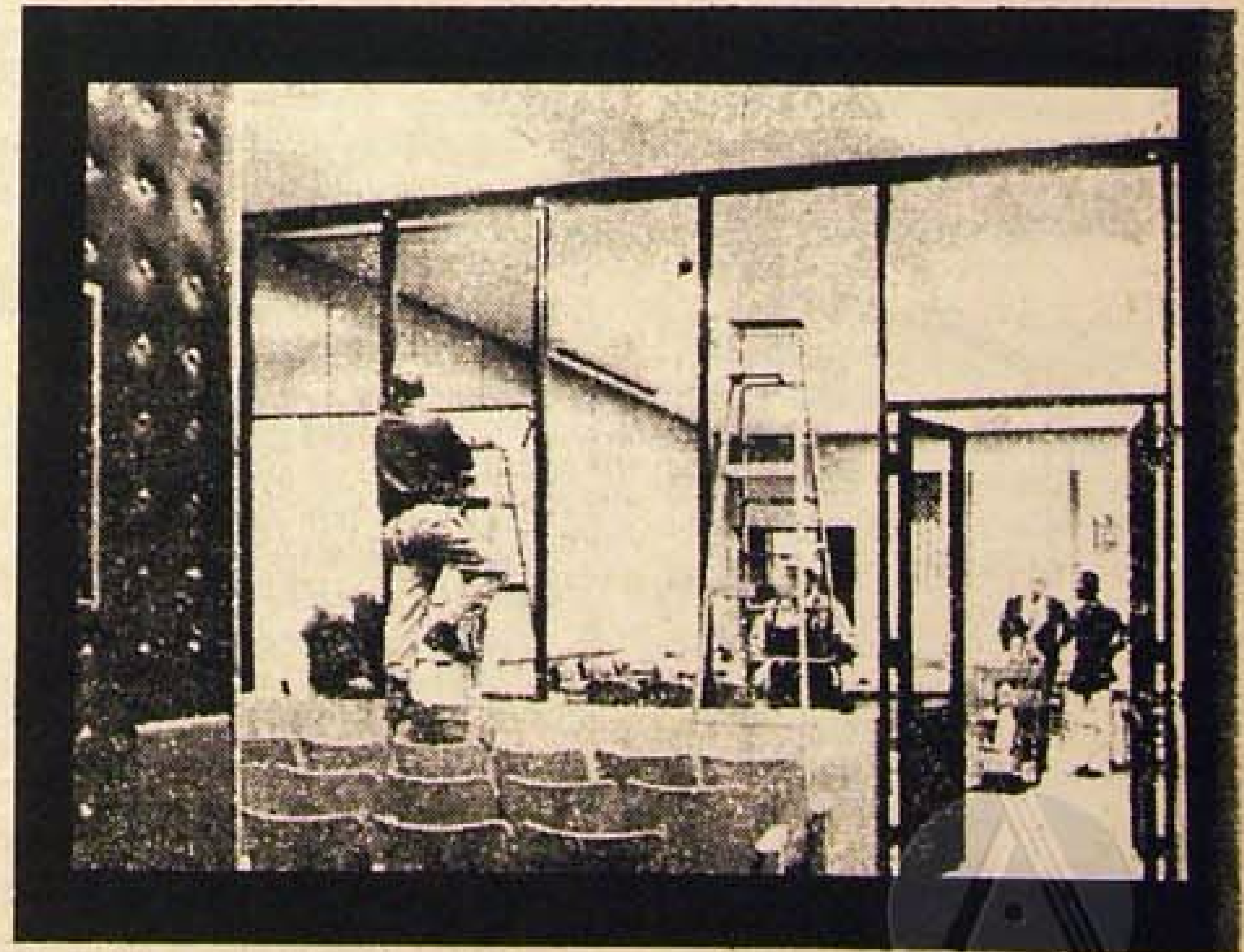
Legal objections center around the possible unconstitutionality of eliminating the confrontation before a jury. There is also concern among civil libertarians and constitutionalists that making electronic recording available may lead to the denial of equal protection under the law to indigent defendants.

"Public defenders and court-appointed lawyers may be unduly prone to accepting the electronic trial", commented a member of the Vermont Civil Liberties Union. "Poor and uneducated persons, ignorant of their rights and often with substandard representation, would be guinea pigs in this experimentation."

Lawyers opposed to widespread use of videotape would admit it for limited use. Critic Garry believes that its employment should be limited to the recording of depositions. "I prefer videotape over a cold (written) deposition, because you at least get a look at the witness. But if the witness is available, he should appear."

But such limited use of the technique would not greatly contribute to the stated objective of advancing efficiency. If substantial "streamlining" of the courts is to occur, it will evidently be at the expense of "the human element" and, some experts believe, at the expense of defendants, particularly those who are Black and poor.

[THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Pacific News Service *and journalist Robert Manning for the* preceding *timely article.*]



Workmen are shown here building the bullet-proof glass wall in the courtroom at Marin County Courthouse. Court officials are now researching the use of television in courtrooms.

THE GLASS HOUSE TAPES

By C.R.I.C. and Louis E. Tackwood

The startling revelations and exposures made public in October, 1971, by Black agent provocateur Louis Tackwood, extended far beyond the activities of the Los Angeles police Department, his employer. As the following excerpt from the text of Tackwood's confessions The Glass House Tapes *reveals, the fruits of his undercover police work were to be used to subvert a special event in domestic American life: the 1972 presidential elections.*

It must be kept in mind that an operation such as the Watergate affair or the San Diego conspiracy is tightly "compartmentalized." That is to say that those in charge, above the "cut-off" man, are almost impossible to identify (unless, as in this case, there are major blunders).

Here is what can be reconstructed so far: Howard Hunt resigns from the C.I.A. and is hired by the White House at the behest of Robert C. Odle, Jr., an assistant in 1960 to both John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst.

Setting aside speculations about those over Hunt, we can trace Hunt as he contacts James McCord who, according to the *Washington Post*, headed a Pentagon unit "that develops lists of radicals and draws up contigency plans for the censorship of the news media and the U.S. mail." McCord is employed by several GOP committees, his take home salary is $1,209 a month. McCord had received some $3,000 extra for equipment purchased. The radios the team had when arrested were licensed exclusively to the Republican National Committee.

HUNT CONTACTS BARKER

Hunt also contacted his old subordinate from the 1961 C.I.A. Cuban adventure, Bernard Barker. Barker shares offices with Miguel R. Suarez, a Cuban exile lawyer prominent in Republican politics in Florida, who the *New York Times* of June 19, 1972 connects to former Governor Claude Kirk of Florida.

If we follow the force of the worm's eye view of Tackwood's revelations we now have the following scenario:

When the Tackwood revelations and the ITT scandal forced the GOP convention switch to Miami, Cubans replaced Blacks,



BERNARD BARKER

Chicanos and "Jesus Freaks" as provocateurs, but the new teams would still be "run" from Washington, D.C., by "White" and "Martin."

The "clandestine operation": The Committee to Re-elect the President sets aside massive amounts of money for "intelligence-gathering and other steps to prevent disruptions of the Republican National Convention," the *Washington Post* reports.

Nine men, all registered with false names taken from spy novels written by Howard Hunt, Jr., stayed at the Watergate Hotel May 26-29 and again June 17-18. All of the five men caught in the Democratic headquarters were connected with the C.I.A. in some way. The other relationship they had in common was having worked together for the C.I.A.-planned "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba.

Four days after the arrests at the Watergate Hotel, Martha Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General called a UPI reporter from Newport, California, and said:

"I am sick and tired of politics."

"I gave him an ultimatum. I would leave him if he didn't get out."

"I am a political prisoner."

"Politics is nothing but a cops and robbers game."

"I know dirty things."

"I saw dirty things."

"I am not going to stand for all those dirty tricks that go on."

"I was a patriot until I got assassinated. What country can I go to?"

"I am sick and tired of the whole operation."

"*They* threw me down on the bed, *five* men, and stuck a needle in my behind. A doctor stitched my finger after the battle with *five* guards." (She has bruises on her arms and thighs.)

Considering the Tackwood allegations that were made public in October of 1971, McCord's job of maintaining security at the conventions was equal to securing the electoral process.

Bernard Barker was telling people in Miami that "something was going to happen at the time of the conventions." He was busy planning demonstrations in approval of Nixon's bombing of Haiphong harbor.

On April 24, Barker and a secret team of seven men went to Miami to hire provocateurs for a New York demonstration. Four of this team were arrested at the Watergate Hotel. Three were in Miami at the time, and one left the country because he was "headed for trouble." There were plans for a May demonstration that was moved to Washington, D.C., after J. Edgar Hoover's death. Paid demonstrators were hired to make an ugly scene while Hoover's body was lying in state.

Money to pay for street scenes and fights with police and radicals came from the same money man, Bernard Barker, who served as the conduit of funds for the Bay of Pigs invasion. This time Barker was handing out crisp, consecutive $100 bills that came to Miami's Republican National Bank, from a secret source in Mexico, via a secret source in Chile. James McCord, Chief of Security for the Republican National Committee was paid for the Watergate job with the same funds that hired street altercations.



Martha Mitchell loudly revealing "new information" to reporters.

Barker's wife said that her husband had not been active with the Cuban community for five years. She was surprised he was arrested working with that group again.

That observation fits in with the "Squad 19" plan which was arranged for San Diego. When the convention was moved to Miami, a whole new group of street people would have to set the milieu for confrontations. Some persons could be imported. Local varieties would be better. The radical, emotional, well-trained, constantly provoked Cuban exile community could be worked up sufficiently with enough of those C.I.A. $100 bills floating around again.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND

CONVERSATIONS WITH ERIK H. ERIKSON AND HUEY P NEWTON

With the completion by Erik Erikson, Professor Emeritus of Human Development at Harvard University, of his introductory statement, "The Wider Identity", Huey P. Newton began answering some questions Professor Erikson raised during his talk. The text of their 1971 conversations, first at Yale University in New Haven and later in Oakland, California, In Search of Common Ground, *is available at local bookstores.*

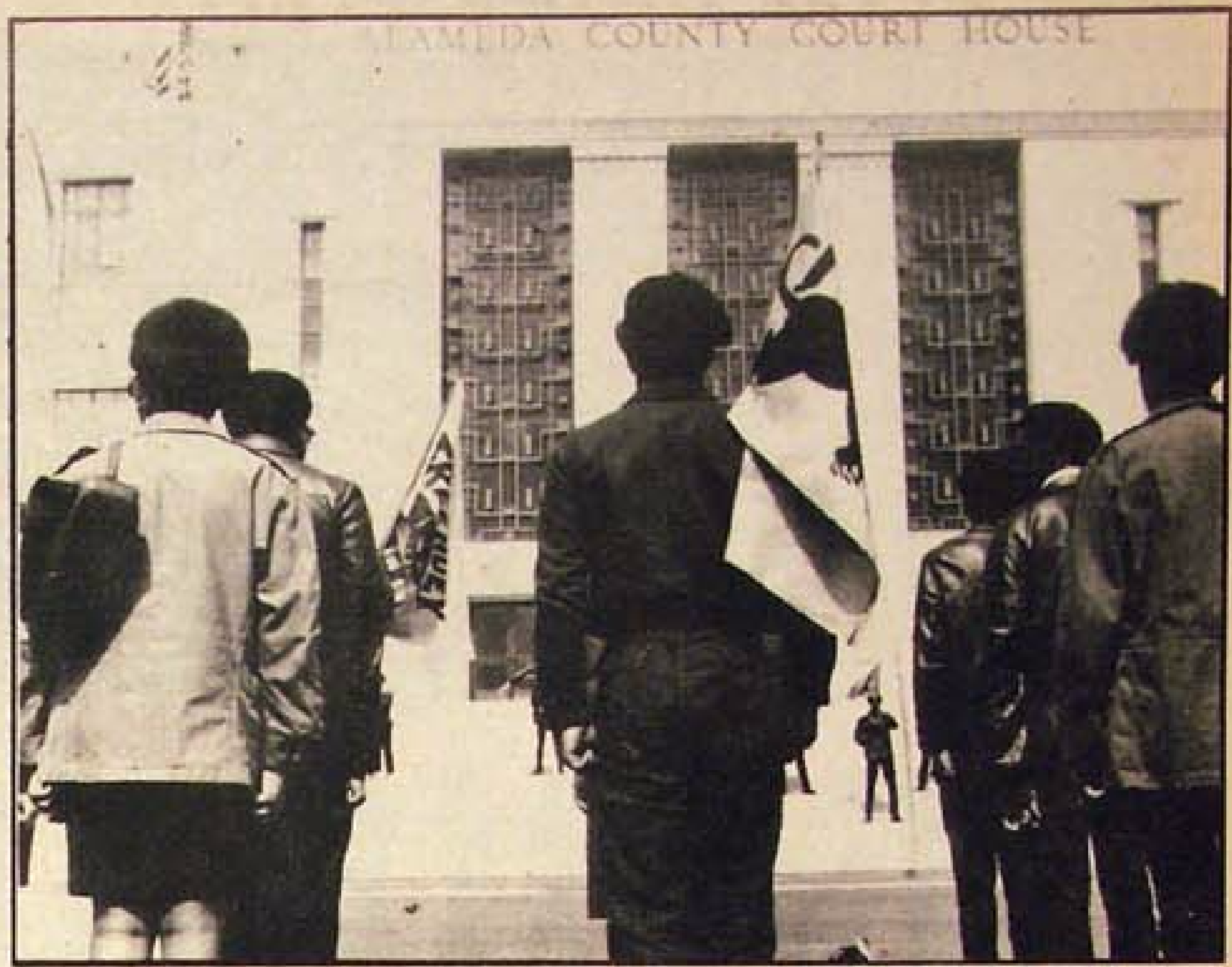
NEWTON: I'd like to say that I cannot really see what Erik meant when he talked about the old Huey Newton and the new Huey Newton, and maybe that is because I'm new to Erik and the other people here. I'm the same old thing--not really the same old thing, because I'm in a constant state of transformation just as everything else is--but I don't think there has been any kind of qualitative leap, any real change. Let me clarify something.

The Black Panther Party was formed in 1966, and at that time, as I mentioned yesterday, we thought of ourselves as nationalists. Now prior to 1966 I had been involved in many organizations and parties--the Black Muslims, for example, even though I did not join because I could never quite accept the mystical or religious aspect of it. But there were other organizations too. And even from the beginning I found it difficult to accept some of the Black nationalist ways: I tried to develop an attitude of great hatred for people, in this instance White people and every time I thought I had that attitude all developed and internalized, my comrades would call me on the carpet about something. For example, sometimes I would do courteous things such as opening a door for a woman who happened to be White, and they would ask me why I had done that. When I did these things I would be criticized; but when I didn't do these things I would feel a certain guilt about it. And I really felt that I should have hatred for all of these people generally because all of them had received some privileges from the fact that their foreparents had been robbers and rapists and so on.

ANTIRACIST PARTY

I mention these personal things to give you some background. The Black Panther Party, from its very conception was meant as an antiracist party. Even with our rhetoric, we made it very clear that we were fighting against racism, that the purpose of our organization was to transform things so that racism would no longer exist and no longer affect us.

I say this because Erik seems to think that the Party found it necessary to even hate some people at this stage in its development. There is something to that, of course, but I would like to point out one thing about hate. Love and hate are not opposites; they are on the same pole, and



Black Panther Party members demonstrating at Free Huey Rally in Oakland in 1968. Many thought the angry rhetoric of that period was because of hate, not love, the true motivating force of the Party.

the opposite of both love and hate is indifference. It's difficult for a Black person in America to be indifferent, so you can imagine the kind of agony one goes through. It is difficult to be indifferent, but it is also difficult to love, you see. To be involved often means to hate, but because love and hate both grow from the same pole, there's love there too.

Now, of course, the Black Panther Party is not based upon hate. We feel that our revolutionary program must be guided by a feeling of love--armed love we sometimes call it. I don't like to use the word "love" again, but the language is poor; maybe there should be a new word to express what I mean about involvement and acceptance.

QUESTION: I would like to raise something which has always been a source of deep personal conflict for me. I look at the United States and the ruling structure, and I do not like it. I do not like the violence and oppression I see here and in Vietnam and in practically every other country. Now I can see in an intellectual way that the only way to react against this violence is with more violence. But when I read the Panther paper and see words like "shoot to kill," well, I just can't relate to that either. So would you speak to the question of wanting to create a new world and a new universal humanity, and at the same time having to pick up a gun and shoot?

NEWTON: Well, as I said yesterday, the Black Panther Party is against violence and works for the day when it will no longer be necessary. We want to abolish all guns and all wars because we believe it is better for people to resolve their differences without violence. But we are not idealists, and because we are not idealists we try to understand things in their material context. And until the actual conditions exist where defense with a gun is not necessary, we have to act appropriately. It is insane to ask the Vietnamese to lay down their guns when the American ruling circle is napalming them. It is insane to ask the underground operating in South Africa to put down their guns when Blacks there are treated like slaves. It is insane because you are asking people to suffer materially for an ideal that will not benefit them.

CONDEMN VIOLENCE

So we condemn violence, but we make a distinction between the violence of the aggressor and the self-defense of the people. During the years of slavery, for example, the slave master kidnapped people, split up their families, forced them to labor, shipped, tortured, and killed them, stole all the profit from their work. This was the actual material condition of their lives. So if the slaves revolted—and they did, many times—they were defending themselves against murder. This is what Frederick Douglass meant when he said (let me read this): "The slave is fully justified in helping himself to the gold and silver, and the best apparel of his master...Such taking is not stealing in any sense of the word....Slave holders had made it almost impossible for the slave to commit any crime known to the laws of God or to the laws of man. If he steals, he takes his own; if he kills, he imitates only the heroes of the Revolution." We translate that to mean that oppressors have no rights which the oppressed are bound to respect.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

NIXON REJECTS WATERGATE SUBPOENAS

(Washington, D.C.) - Holding true to form, President Nixon has again attempted to make mincemeat out of the Constitution, Congress and the courts, The latest defiance of these most respected American institutions occurred last week when Nixon flatly rejected the Senate Watergate Committee's subpoenas seeking more the 500 presidential tape recordings and documents.

The subpoenaed tapes and documents are the most damaging to the President to date, White House sources said recently. They contain material about the Watergate break-in, contributions to Nixon's re-election drive and campaign "dirty tricks".

The President refused to honor the subpoenas in a letter to Watergate Committee Chairman Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. Nixon said: "To produce the material you now seek would unquestionably destroy any vestige of confidentiality of presidential communications, thereby irreparably impairing the constitutional functions of the office of the presidency."

The statement is nothing but nonsensical double-talk, in which the President tried to make the U.S. Constitution the scapegoat for his absolute drive for power. Nixon's rejection of the subpoenas, as well as many of his other recent maneuvers, show that one man, Richard Nixon, has overruled the courts, Congress, Constitution and the people of these United States.



Nowhere does the Constitution assert the President's gibberish about the "functions of the office of the presidency". Senator Ervin realizes this. His reaction to Nixon's rejection of the subpoenas was: "There is nothing in the Constitution that gives the President any power to withhold from an authorized congressional committee evidence relating to campaign activity or evidence of criminal wrongdoing by his aides."

The Constitution does, however, provide for impeachment of a corrupt president. It would do well for Congress, to which the Constitution gives this power, to carry it out.

PEOPLE'S LAWSUIT TO SET ASIDE 1972 ELECTIONS TO BE FILED THIS MONTH

(New York, N.Y.) - Good News! The Committee to Set Aside the 1972 Presidental Elections has announced that their People's Lawsuit will be filed on January 21, in Washington, D.C. If the courts act quickly, taking into consideration the time necessary for appeals, and the usual Nixon stalling tactics, we can look forward to beginning 1975 without the odious presence of Richard M. Nixon in the White House.

Briefly, the People's Lawsuit to Set Aside the '72 Elections charges that the American people were denied their right to cast valid and intelligent ballots in the last presidential election due to the unprecedented, massive, counter-campaign of deception, lies and sabotage. That is, we were effectively disenfranchised from our--collective--right to free and open elections. It's happened before, primarily in union-labor battles and in Southern elections rampant with poll taxes and the like. Now, according to the People's Lawsuit, its happened again.

The lawsuit is subdivided into a number of connecting sections. The first one is called "The Factual Allegations":

(1) Economic interests entirely unrepresentative of the people bought the election. Examples of this, like the others, are common: the milk company millions; the International Telegraph and Telephone (ITT); the airline funds.

(2) The election campaign was marked by a deliberate and concerted administration effort to misuse governmental power to suppress all effective opposition. "Enemies" lists, Internal Revenue surveillance, burglary, murder, coercion, blackmail, etc. Every so-called "leak" had a "plumber" assigned to it. Objective: stop it (whatever "it" may be) by any means necessary.

(3) Throughout Nixon's first term and particularly in 1972, governmental power was manipulated to deceive and mislead voters about crucial election issues. The "peace is at hand" statements, like a buzzer concealed in one's palm, led the American people into believing a friendly handshake was being offered. But no one laughed when the shocking "joke" was revealed - no one outside the Nixon administration, that is.

Under the heading "The Injury", the people's lawsuit zeroes in on the problems in question:

INJURY NOT LIMITED

"The injury is not limited to a legal, political and ethical distortion of the principle of democratic and republican elections...It extends to the reality that the American people are now compelled to endure; the policies and actions of the persons who have ascended to the country's highest offices...Every decision of the Executive branch of government since January 20, 1973, affecting the economic, political and other interests of the majority of Americans is a product of the views of persons who are in office only as beneficiaries of a conscious and intentional conspiracy to deprive the 1972 election of any semblance of a truly democratic and republican character."



President Nixon's inaugural ceremony on January 20, 1972 was fraudulent. He lied, cheated and deceived the American people to attain office.

"The Relief Requested", is straight and simple: a declaratory judgement that the 1972 elections were illegal and void; that Nixon illegally occupies the Presidency and that Ford illegally holds the Vice-Presidency. (It logically follows that if Agnew's election was illegal, any action thereafter regarding the office of the Vice President is "null and void". Therefore, Ford's nomination and assumption of office was based on the corruption that led to Agnew's election in the first place and is itself, illegal.)

The People's Lawsuit to Set Aside the 1972 Elections is not an alternative to the ongoing organizing activities to legally remove Richard Nixon from office by impeachment. Rather, it is part and parcel of that same movement, the human rights movement, which seeks to establish justice, peace and tranquility in America.

OPERATION GEMSTONE: THE GREAT WATERGATE CONSPIRACY

Continuing to document Richard Nixon's "first-name basis" relationship with the kingpins of organized crime, "Operation Gemstone: The Great Watergate Conspiracy" by the Citizens Research and Investigation Committee [CRIC], goes further in its exposure of greed, violence and corruption that lies at the heart of the Nixon administration.

Although the investors had solid political leverage on the Miami City Council, which had to approve the causeway, Nixon's winning the 1972 election proved embarrassing to his fellow investors. One investor, Hoke T. Maroon, like previous Nixon business associates expressed his opinion succinctly, "I wanted Nixon out. How can you pull a political deal with the President of the United States is your partner? Everyone in the world is looking over your shoulder." Mr. Maroon underestimated his business associate's political skills.

By February, 1969, Nixon had sold his 185,291 shares of Fisher stock. Although he paid only $1 a share for the stock, which value never increased, he received $2 a share, a neat profit of $185,000.

As in most of Nixon's dealings, some of the people associated with the Fisher Island deal have strange interlocking connections. One person who was involved in early efforts to obtain the causeway was Robert Burstein, a Milwaukee attorney who had worked with Senator Joseph McCarthy's Senate Investigating Committee and was also convicted of income tax evasion. A close friend of former Teamster President Jimmy Hoffa, Burstein worked to get ousted Cuban dictator Batista political asylum in the United States. Burstein is a director of the Teamster's controlled Miami National Bank which has been extensively involved in Meyer Lansky's syndicate operations. Burstein was also eventually indicted in connection with the scandal-ridden Beverly Ridge Estate project in Los Angeles, which was financed by the Teamsters.

Another associate of Nixon and Rebozo in the Fisher Island deal was Nathan Ratner. Ratner holds 3,140 shares in the Bank of Miami Beach. This bank is another money laundering operation for Lansky's far-flung crime empire.

The property upon which Nixon's Key Biscayne Florida White House is located, and the Cape Florida Development Company, from which the property was obtained, have an interesting history. In 1964, the Cape Florida land was owned by a real estate company in which the controlling interest was held by Wallace Groves, who was to become a Meyer Lansky Havana front man. In 1958, the land was transferred to Desser and Garfield, a real estate firm dominated by Lansky associates.



Documents showing the way in which Nixon made money. He has proven himself the all-time King of Corruption.

In the early sixties, the land ended up in the hands of World Wide Realty, another Mob front which eventually had to be bailed out of a serious financial crisis by a $5 million loan from the Teamsters Union Pension Fund. In 1965 the land soared in value thanks to the efforts of Florida State Senator Robert Haverfield to turn part of the property into a state park. In 1966, Bebe Rebozo formed the Cape Florida Development Corp., and bought $1 million worth of choice plots from World Wide. Also involved in the Cape Florida Development Corp., were Senator Haverfield, the procurer of the state park, and Donald Berg, an associate of Lou Chesler, another Lansky Havana front man and Nixon contributor.

When Rebozo had trouble selling some of the plots, he appealed to his old friend Richard Nixon. In February 1967, Nixon posed for a promotional photograph with Berg which was carried by several Florida newspapers. For this friendly gesture, Nixon was allowed to buy two plots actually worth a total of $75,000 for $25,000 each. Nixon delayed recording the purchase of one of the plots until June, 1971, after he had become President. The unrecorded plot had originally had two mortgages on it held by Arthur Dresser, another Lansky crime associate. The mortgages were paid off by March, 1971, allowing Nixon to record the purchase with a minimum stigma of Mob associations.

After he became President, Nixon frequented a restaurant in Key Biscayne, the Jamaica Inn, owned by Donald Berg. The Secret Service eventually convinced the President to stop patronizing the restaurant because of Berg's mob connections. However, it was too late to take back the smiling photograph of Nixon with Berg in the 1967 promotional stunt.

When Nixon became a candidate for President in 1968, he started trying to be more careful



about his dealings and associations with underworld figures (although he did manage to accept a $26,000 1968 campaign contribution from well-known California mobster Mickey Cohen, who over the years had bragged about his contributions to earier Nixon campaigns). However, this new found caution did not affect his friend Rebozo.

In 1969, Rebozo opened the Centro Commerical Cubano, a shopping center catering to the Miami Cuban population. To recruit members for the various storefronts in the center, Rebozo employed the 1968 campaign Cubans for Nixon chairman Eduardo Buttari, who proceeded to fill the center with veterans of the Bay of Pigs. The most compromising aspect of the affair was the hiring of the Polizzi Construction Company to build the center. "Big Al" Polizzi, head of the company, was a veteran mobster who had founded the Cleveland Mayfield Road Gang during the Prohibition era. Polizzi went on to become a Lansky partner, and is still regarded by federal authorities as an influential underworld figure.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM
MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT THE POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and, now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illness, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces, and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppresive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institue a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News



Strongman PINOCHET, leader of the fascist coup in Chile.

U.S. PLANE COORDINATED CHILE COUP

(Santiago, Chile) - Concrete evidence has surfaced connecting the United States government with the reactionary military coup which overthrew Chilean president Salvador Allende on September 11. At least one U.S. Air Force plane was involved in coordinating the activities of the junta military forces, *Agencia Arauco*, an underground news service in Chile, has charged.

First printed in the Argentine daily newspaper, ***El Mundo***, the October 31 report by *Agencia Arauco* gives the license number of the plane as #63103289 and identifies the crew as Majors V. Duenas and T.C. Schull, with reserve pilots Captains M.B. Lemmons and D.C. Baird.

The plane "acted as a radio central, actually coordinating the moves of the right-wing insurgent forces before, during and after the coup", the report said. "The National Security Agency supplied the plane, which specialized in espionage and is equipped with the most modern telecommunications instruments."

The plane, a B-57, flew two missions over Chile on September 7, another two on September 10, plus four more missions between

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

U.S. CORPORATIONS INVEST HEAVILY IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Berkeley, Calif.) - The list of U.S. corporations involved in various profit-making enterprises in Africa is endless. However, by examining investments of several of the largest American and particularly California corporations, we are able to gain an idea of overall U.S. economic influence abroad.

One of the largest American oil companies operating in South Africa is Standard Oil of California. The corporation is a partner with Texaco in a company called Caltex, which operates one of the largest oil refineries in South Africa. Currently, Caltex controls 20% of all manufacture and marketing of petroleum products in South Africa. It operates a refinery at Kilarny, Cape Province, and at Milnerton, in Cape Town. Through another subsidiary, Chevron Regent, Standard Oil and Texaco are involved in off-shore oil exploration.

$18.20 A WEEK

Caltex employs 550 non-Whites out of 1,700 employees, and is arrogant enough to claim to have "enlightened wage policies". The minimum wage for an unskilled Black worker in Capetown is a mere $18.20 per week, while a White worker's wage is at the very least $43 per week, almost 2½ times more. Caltex is also a major distributor of oil to the Portuguese army in Mozambique.

American banks have aided South Africa with loans and financial support since the early 1950s. Up until 1969, South Africa had been receiving a $40 million revolving loan from a consortium of ten U.S. banks. The consortium loan was the most overt example of cooperation between U.S. capital and the South African economy. It was discontinued due to increased public protest and also because of a more stable South African economy.

However, less visible forms of support and participation by American banks remain, most notably the continued operations of First National City and Chase Manhattan Banks inside the country. Chemical Bank New York Trust Co., a member of the consortium loan arrangement, continues to keep large accounts with South Africa, although they have no branches inside the country.

All of the major auto corporations — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors, Toyota and Volkswagen — manufacture autos in South Africa. Automobile production is the biggest South African manufacturing industry. General Electric, which has a plant in Oakland, is also a large manufacturing company operating in South Africa.

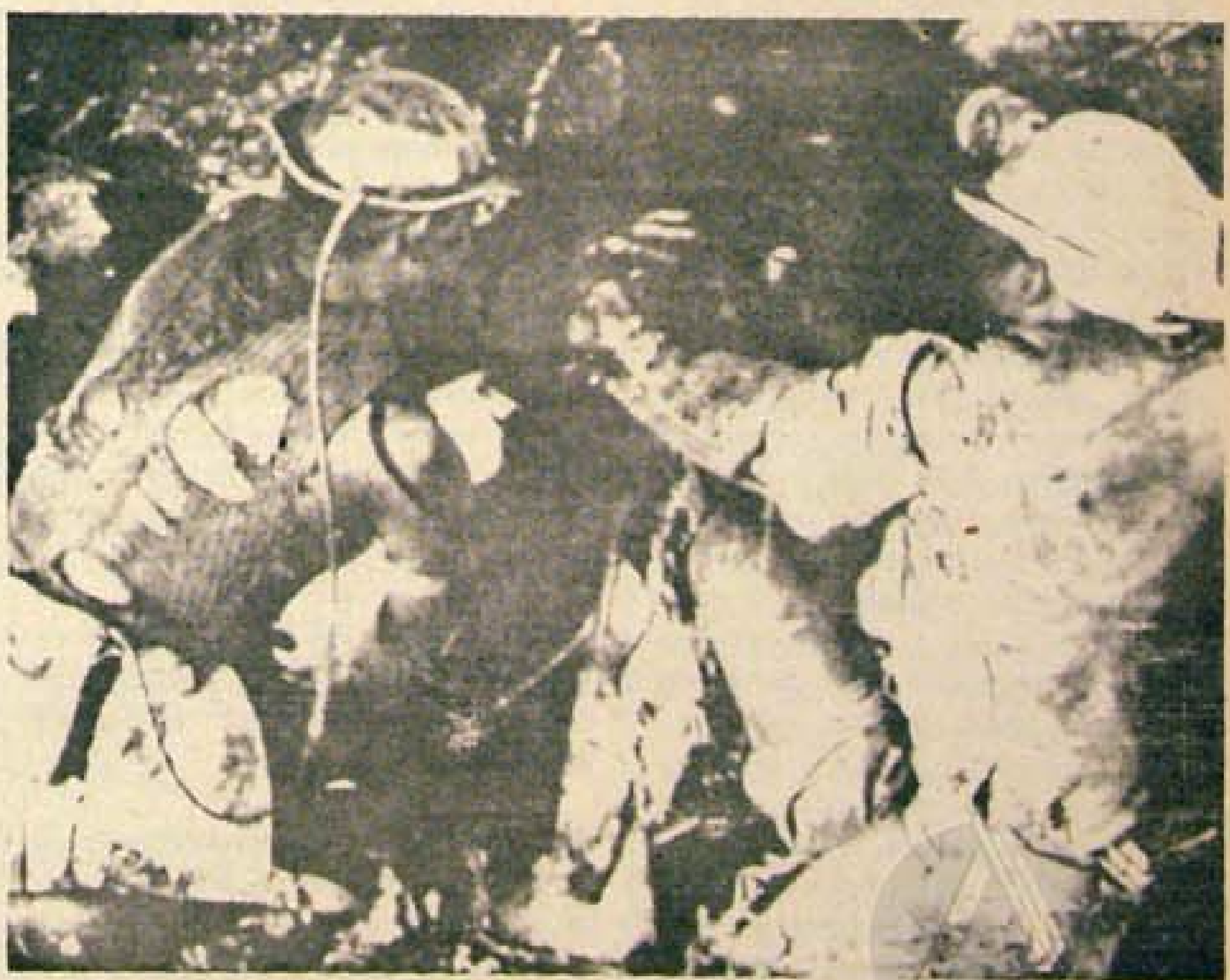
It has been mining, combined with grossly underpaid African labor, that has been the foundation of South African's economy and growth. The country exports more than fifty different minerals, many strategically important to the U.S. It is the world's largest producer of gold and gem diamonds, and ranks among the top three in production of antimony, asbestos, platinum, uranium and vanadium. It has substantial deposits of chrome, coal, copper and iron ore, and produces more from its mines than all other African countries combined. In light of these resources, it is easy to understand why U.S. corporations have invested billions in South frica.

Major U.S. corporations which maintain mines in South Africa are Alcan Aluminum, American Metal Climax, Eastern Stainless Steel of America, Kaiser Aluminum, Union Carbide's Chrome Corporation, and U.S. Steel. If not for these corporations, the economy of South Africa would be thrown into chaos.

Kaiser Corporation, the largest private corporation in Oakland, is one of the largest aluminum producers in South Africa. It maintains a sheet metal facility with a 1,000 horsepower high hot rolling reversing mill, the largest productive aluminum hot line in South Africa. Kaiser formerly owned 50% of Republic Aluminum, which it sold to Alcan, another aluminum producer. Kaiser has a special South African subsidiary, Kaiser Trading, which invests millions in developing copper, tin and nickel mines. Kaiser Trading also sells industrial chemicals, caustic soda and aluminum ingots in South Africa.

Del Monte, S.A. Kraft Co., and Carnation Co., all with food processing plants in Oakland, also ve plants in various parts of South Africa. Del Monte operates a cannery at Tulbough; Kraft operates a cheese processing plant in the country; and Carnation Co. (Albers Milling, Friskies, Contadina, etc.) and two plants in Oakland. Carnation also operates a cheese processing plant in South Africa.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



Black miners work long hours at short pay under dangerous conditions in the gold mines of South Africa.

INTERVIEW WITH FRELIMO REVOLUTIONARY ON THE STRUGGLE IN MOZAMBIQUE

[Chicago, Ill.] - Recently, S. Khan, representative of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique [FRELIMO] to the United Nations, was here on a speaking engagement. The Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party was fortunate in obtaining an interview with Brother Khan on the struggle for the liberation of Mozambique from Portuguese colonialism. The interview will appear in two parts. Part I follows:



The people of so-called Portuguese Africa are well on their way to gaining independence.

B.P.: What is the present status of the armed struggle in Mozambique? How much of the territory is in the hands of FRELIMO? And, how many people live in those areas?

KAHN: First, allow me to express my appreciation for this opportunity to salute your readers and to salute the brothers and sisters of the Black Panther Party and its leadership. What is the status of the struggle in Mozambique? I think it's obvious. In Mozambique today, the situation is positive. There has been war waged in the middle of the country. We've opened the fourth front in Manica e Sofla Province. The military activities in this part of the country have gone up to the level that the Portuguese alone cannot cope with the situation; Rhodesian and South African troops have come in to the aid of the Portuguese. Nevertheless, our people have not felt discouraged. On the contrary, there have been significant victories.

Today, the area controlled by FRELIMO is one third of the country. And we have in this area 1,200,000 people living under the responsibility of FRELIMO. It's a huge responsibility. In certain areas where the situation is completely under the control of FRELIMO certain work programs are being carried out such as: education; health service; social affairs; social welfare, and agriculture. Small industries are being encouraged and they are producing quite a lot.

Military training of all the people in the area—not only of those that might face the enemy militarily, but also of those living in the area, for self-protection—is important. We have created conditions for the defense of air and ground attacks, created shelters, created systems of communications and a system of distribution of production. A system of support for the front line is the most vital part of the struggle.

People probably tend to think that the struggle of Mozambican people is simply waged by a handful of people or a small group of people or those who belong to FRELIMO. It's not. FRELIMO has taken the struggle to such a level that the whole people of Mozambique are participating. It's the struggle of the people of Mozambique. It's a new stage and it gives me pleasure to confirm in this interview that this present status is absolutely positive.

B.P.: We would like for you to please describe the administration system of the liberated territories.

KAHN: The administration system is, of course, not a definite system yet, due to the fact that everything is provisional. I say that because it (the system) depends on how the enemy operates. We have set up the system in such a way that whenever the enemy intends to attack a given area we are ready to move the people and to modify the system of production and administration in the area without any great damage and with a minimum of casualties. So, to describe it in detail would take me really too long. But it's a system which works and it functions in a given situation according to the position of the enemy. I believe some of your readers, the revolutionary people, can understand how guerrilla warfare operates. The laws of guerrilla warfare are such that no one can say in advance, unless you have an enemy in front of you, the whole strategy and tactics of judging the situation.

B.P.: Could you explain the importance of FRELIMO's disruption of the Cabora Bassa Dam project, and how the effort is progressing?

KAHN: On the question of the Cabora Bassa, we have not made any spectacular gains in terms of destruction. We never designed

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Africa In Focus

UGANDA

Ugandan President Idi Amin officially launched a "Save Britain Fund" last week with a 10,000 shillings (nearly $1,500) donation from his private funds. President Amin, addressing a gathering at Old Kampala Hill where the British flag was first raised on Ugandan soil, blamed British government policies, particularly toward the Middle East, for the present economic crisis in Britain. A three-day work week in Britain threatens to bring economic chaos to that country.

ZAIRE

European military music is being abolished throughout Zaire (formerly Congo, Kinshasa) for marches and other ceremonial occasions and will be replaced by Congolese music. Also Congolese drums will replace the traditional European 21-gun salutes for Heads of State visiting Zaire. The Minister in Charge of Political Affairs and Coordination of Party Activities, Kithima Oin Ramazani, said the changes in protocol conformed with the policy of African authenticity in Zaire.

GHANA

A military court in Accra, Ghana, last week sentenced to death three political personalities of the opposition to the government of the National Redemption Council led by Colonel I.K. Acheampong. They are the former Minister of Foreign Affairs under the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Kojo Botsio; John Tettegah, formerly the General - Secretary of the Federation of African Trade Unions and head of the Ghana trade unions under Nkrumah, and Imoro Ayarna, one of the founders of the Popular Action Party, now operating underground.

TANZANIA

Tanzania has made a donation of nearly $1 million to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the *Guardian* correspondent in Dar es Salaam reports. A check for the amount was handed to PRG ambassador Tran Dinh by A.B. Nyakyi of the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry. The donation follows a visit by National Liberation Front president Nguyen Huu Tho to Tanzania, in September.

FRELIMO INTERVIEW ON MOZAMBIQUE STRUGGLE

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

any action or activity which was specifically aimed at destruction. As always we say, we will one day destroy the Cabora Bassa. If not, we will make it difficult or more costly than expected. Last year showed the whole world that the Cabora Bassa Dam is not only vulnerable to be destroyed by any sophisticated weapon but also could be impeded in its construction by blocking the railroads and roads that converge in the area and not allow them to carry out the work of construction.

It was because of the activities that we carried out last year—very intensely aiming to block or impede the efficiency of the work— which made one of the South African companies which was supposed to be carrying material to Cabora Bassa to resign its contracts. This was because the conditions prevailing in the area was not the one contemplated in the contracts; so they withdrew. And today, they rely mostly on the transportation by air, helicopter and the like — helicopters which they got from France and the United States of America. Though they claim to be one year ahead of their plans, to our view that is not accurate. It sounds to be false for the simple reason that if I recall when they started the Cabora Bassa, the original plans indicated that the dam would be completed by 1974.

B.P.: Is a negotiated settlement with the Portuguese in Mozambique possible? If not, why? And is there a movement for a negotiated settlement among the African peoples of Mozambique? If so, would you please describe this.

KHAN: There is no African movement in Mozambique towards settlement with the Portuguese that I know of. But the possibility of negotiation has always been left open by our leaders—the people of Mozambique—as well as the leaders of FRELIMO. For always we say, we are obliged to hold guns in our hands when we were left with no other alternative but to do that.

So long as Portugal refuses to admit a peaceful possibility as the solution of the problem we will

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTEE OFFERS LITTLE HOPE FOR AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

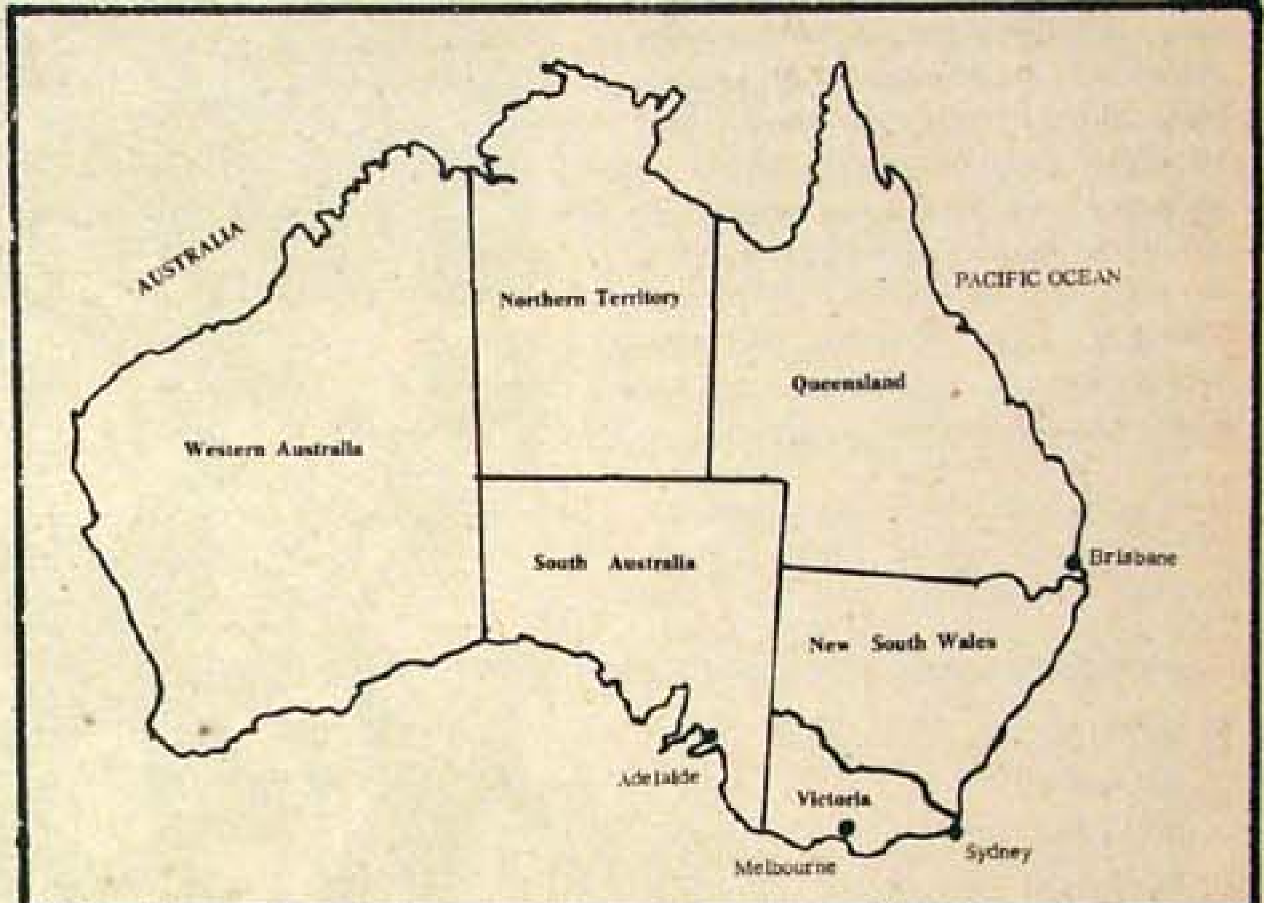
(Adelaide, South Australia) - Recent issues of *Black News*, received from Adelaide, "down under", Australia, report the appointment of a new Minister of Aboriginal Affairs. His name is J. Cavanagh.

"No consultation with Black people", writes *Black News*, "of course, since such things are decided by the Prime Minister and his colleagues; and Black people do not figure among his colleagues. So, a bad egg has been replaced by a rotten one."

Black News continues: "All this shows that Aboriginal Affairs is the tail end of the Cabinet, the department that matters least to the Labor Government. Of all Ministries, this one needed continuity and uninterrupted action.

"As for Cavanagh, we don't hold much hope that even the scrapes of work that Bryant (former Minister of Aboriginal Affairs Gordon Bryant) began will be kept going. Perhaps just the first elementary steps needed to set the situation right for us, Land Rights and Federal Coordination, were too much for this bunch of White supremacists."

Black News also reports from Brisbane: "The Born Free Club, run by Murries (as we call ourselves up there) has been bombed twice, set afire and had its front windows smashed in several times. The police raid it often. Lately, strange Whites have been barging in late at night and it is rumored that they are Commonwealth Police looking for Black September freedom-fighters. If this is the case, then long live Black September."



Australian Aborigines are the oppressed native Australians, daily suffering injustices at the hands of the White supremacist, settler government.

(Black September is the name of a militant Palestinian guerrilla organization.)

A feature entitled "Blacks Will Get Blacker This Year", by Bobbi Sykes, gives a capsule background to the plight of Australia's Black Aborigine peoples. Sykes writes:

"Can it be that 200 years of trauma—cultural and otherwise—is likely to wither away under Labor leadership? Since 1770, Blacks in this country have come through a lot. They have seen their country taken from them before their eyes. They have seen it fill up with White people who built bridges, castles, superstructures in the air, super-holes in the ground, changed the course of rivers, brought in pests, foreign animals, cattle, horses and shot down the native animals so that the new might graze.

"Blacks have seen their own people shot down so that the new White people might settle; they have been poisoned, raped, starved, pushed into the outback and further, and then hounded from there when it was discovered that the land held some precious Whiteman mineral.

"They have even seen themselves tossed aside and new Blacks brought in, in chains, to work as slaves in the north. They

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

U.S. ARMY TO MASS PRODUCE DEADLY NEW NERVE GAS

VIOLATES GENEVA TREATY

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Army will be mass-producing a new, deadly nerve gas by no later than 1977. Although the American military already has nine massive storage depots filled to capacity, the Pentagon has committed at least another $6 million to war gas research. The new "binary" gas bombs will be assembled in Arkansas, at the Pine Bluff Arsenal.

The new weapon consists of two safe chemicals that become deadly when mixed. Fired from a mortar or howitzer (cannon), the spinning shell mixes the chemicals while in flight. The gas then escapes from the shell upon impact, killing everyone in the area.

In 1925, when a Geneva Convention agreement banning the use of chemical and biological warfare was submitted to the assembled governments of the League of Nations, the U.S. refused to sign it. The Pentagon made extensive use of chemical weapons in the Vietnam war but insisted that the U.S. chemicals were not the type described by the Geneva ban.

U.N. VOTE

However, on December 13, 1969, the United Nations General Assembly voted 80 to 3 that the U.S. was using banned chemical weapons in Southeast Asia.

U.S. officials have claimed the American build-up of chemical and biological weapons (CBW) was meant to counter the threat posed by the Chinese during the Korean War. The Chinese people's delegation at the U.N. took the following position on CBW:

"The Chinese people will, as always, continue to work together with the people of all countries and persevere in the struggle for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all biological and chemical weapons."

The Pentagon realizes that in the wars of the near future, poorly-financed guerrilla or people's armies will be its most common opponents. Accordingly, the Marine Corps Field Manual FMFM 8-2 instructs that chemical weapons "are ideally suited to counter-guerrilla operations...It is unlikely that guerrilla forces can obtain chemical war defensive equipment".

The U.S. military sees little purpose in showing mercy to armies made up of colored peoples.

Compounding the moral and ethical considerations in the manufacture of chemical and biological weapons, the Pentagon is having problems with the weapons already on hand at the nine existing storage depots. Leaks have created a serious safety hazard to nearby populations and shipment of the chemicals is highly risky. Over 21,000 bombs at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Denver, Colorado, must be disposed of because the "GB" nerve gas inside them will soon be released. The Army estimates the cost of making, storing and now destroying the bombs at $24.8 million of taxpayers money.



Gas-masked soldiers used nerve gases in Vietnam despite an international ban on chemical warfare.

FRELIMO INTERVIEW

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

carry on our struggle—which we are happy with because at the same time we are building a revolutionary nation. We're experiencing what we never expected to. Armed struggle has its own difficulties no doubt. War is not pleasant. But, in time it will bring its own benefits. Whatever it costs, whatever the pain it leaves, it brings its own results. We're not saying this with pride because that would probably indicate that we are a people whose nature is shaped for wars or things of that kind. We're not. We would also welcome the good luck as other brothers and sisters in Africa had of having their independence through political discussion or negotiations with respective colonizers. It hasn't happened yet with Mozambique. We'll just say, we leave it open to them to consider that possibility. For us it's always welcome, if they decide to do so on an equal basis — on the grounds that "negotiations" is not really in terms of negotiation. It would be for Portugal to tell us what modality (method) they want to leave the territory. Once we have gone and built up our administration in the liberated areas there is no negotiation, really, in this term of the word "negotiation". There will be no ground for negotiation. All there will be is a ground for the Portuguese to sit down with us and tell us how they want to get out of the country.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

U.S. COORDINATED CHILE COUP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

September 11 and 13. On the day of the coup, it took off from Mendoza, Argentina, flew to La Serena, Chile, and then to Mont Puerto. There were three landing places in Chile reserved in case of emergency. They were at Cerrollos, Pudshuel and Cerro Moreno.

When asked by the *Boston Phoenix* newspaper to comment on the *Arauco* report, a U.S. Air Force spokesman confirmed that a plane with that license number did leave Mendoza, Argentina, "on a scheduled international flight plan". However, the spokesman claimed that the plane was a "weather aircraft" and did not "intrude on Chilean airspace".

The plane operated out of a U.S. base called El Plumerillo near Mendoza, high in the Andes Mountains on the border with Chile. Military planes reportedly leave El Plumerillo daily for the U.S. war school in the Panama Canal Zone. At the school, Americans teach ways of countering people's revolutionary movements, especially in Latin America.

Other investigations also bear out U.S. involvement in the coup.

The Committee for Action/Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) based in Washington, D.C., has analyzed photographs of the bombed presidential palace where Allende died that show the surrounding area was hardly touched, while the palace was totally demolished. CARIC member Tim Butz, an ex-Air Force reconnaisance expert, said the damage was inflicted by "smart bombs and rockets", weapons produced by the U.S. and used often in Vietnam. Americans working for the Defense Attache Office in Santiago, a part of the Defense Intelligence Agency, may have helped train the Chilean military to use these weapons, possibly at El Plumerillo. Butz's theory is based on a congressional source who does not want to be identified.

Two congressional committees which had begun to investigate the Chile coup abruptly stopped their hearings in November after only a few witnesses, mostly from the government, had testified. This is a strong indication of a Nixon administration attempt to conceal U.S. involvement in the coup from the American public. Congressional requests for an investigation into the coup have since died down.

Despite the efforts to cover-up U.S. participation in the Chile affair, the true story will, nevertheless, someday be told, just as the Watergate story of government corruption and conspiracy has now begun to be uncovered.

ENTERTAINMENT & SPORTS

MARVIN GAYE IN OAKLAND "GETS IT ON" BEFORE CAPACITY AUDIENCE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last Friday, January 4, Marvin Gaye, long a popular recording artist (on Motown's Tamla label), proved to a packed Oakland Auditorium audience that he is one of, if not THE hotest act in the recording business. A capacity crowd of 18,000 turned out to hear this Black man "get it on" in a way, a manner to which they could relate. Relate to it, they did. Oakland, frankly, was turned out and on by Brother Marvin Gaye.

Bay Area audiences seem to be notorious for their blase attitude. However, the predominantly Black and youthful audience that heard and saw the first performance by Marvin Gaye in five years stomped and cheered and shouted and even, at times, cried with ecstasy over his masterful performance.

They had waited for him several hours and went wild at the very sight of this brother, with his love/message songs, standing out there, one man alone, in a souped-up workers' suit of blue denim, and a pair of silver, mod-styled combat boots. It was all too much. For, while they waited, they cheered Oakland's own local group, the Deltones - and were overwhelmed with the performing talents of two young Black people, who had been writing hits ("Ain't No Mountain High Enough", "Let's Go Get Stoned", etc.) for years, Nick Ashford and Valerie Simpson.

Then he eased out, in his un-star-like attire, topped off with a red knitted cap, and blew everyone's mind. Even celebrities, everyone came out and was brought to their feet, remembering Brother Marvin's renditions of oldies like "Long Gone" and "How Sweet It Is"; singing every line and phrase of his smash hit "Let's Get It On"; and quietly, attentively listening to Marvin's latest composition "Jan".

CRYING GIRLS

It was the rhythm and blues shows of the early '60s, replete with screaming, crying girls, and Marvin being begged to throw a towel he'd wiped his brow with out to the audience. And, they fell out when he did.

There was a different feeling here, however, from those old days, for when Marvin neared the end with his "What's Goin' On", a statement about the nature of this country's reactionary politics and warmongering, here was an aware audience swaying with the beat and singing along with every line, "...War is not the answer."

Marvin Gaye had, then, gone beyond the realm of a rhythm and blues superstar, or a big time recording artist. He had been away for five years, recording here and there and obviously thinking and learning. The Black audience knew it and appreciated it.

It was Brother and Sister, a feeling closer than any ordinary singer could get across, especially to 18,000 people all at once. Something happened between stage and audience, a feeling of friendship and love among people.

Marvin Gaye chose to reopen his personal appearances schedule in the city of Oakland, and the people loved it.

(NOTE: Look for the album recorded live that night, on Motown's Tamla label, soon to be released.)

E.B.



The crowd went wild when MARVIN GAYE appeared on stage. They cried in ecstasy as his performance began and their singing, with his, filled the auditorium with joy.

POEM

To the Political Commissars, sowers of the Revolution.

and comrades came
  who spoke with strong voices
  stronger than all the words
  which we ignored
the words struck sparks
  and we were the powder
the words explained the burden of the company
  and the company bent our backs
the words were like whips
  flaying our blindness
  and in the words we understood.
Comrades came
  who spoke patiently
  with more patience than all our mothers.
They brought conduct and words like seeds
  and we were the land
  and the bosses
  were the rain that makes the hatred grow.
The examples, the words,
  like lights in the night
showed us the way
  a long and hard path on which many would fall,
but nothing
  is so long as the contract
  nor as hard as the mine
  while the hunger for cotton
has condemned us to death already.
  In the words we understood.
Comrades came
  with words like grenades,
leaving splinters of ideas in our minds
  breaking walls of ignorance
and patient
  and strong
  and constant
  they explained
and in the words we discovered the truth.

FRELIMO, 1973
(Mozambique)

CALIF. PRISONERS SUE OVER SOLIDARITY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

represent, is the proximate and major cause of violence experienced in California State Prisons, and is not necessary to the achievement of any legitimate penal aim."

The inmates are also seeking an end to the longer prison terms they must serve as a consequence of being held in solitary; where they are deprived "of the opportunity to obtain a fixed parole date from the Adult Authority or to maintain a parole date previously fixed".

The possibility of securingearly parole is diminished, the inmates explain, when unproven charges which are supposed to justify segregation are entered into their permanent record. "Denial of the right to participate in rehabilitative programs" while in solitary also diminishes the possibility of receiving parole.

The suit further charges that prison officials "completely disregarded and violated" the rules governing inmate discipline when they denied prisoners "the minimum administrative and constitutional protections to which they are lawfully entitled" including written notices of the reasons for confinement.

The suit says the prisoners' were denied "a hearing before an impartial decision-maker, the right to present evidence, including witnesses, the right of confrontation and cross-examination of their accusers, the choice of representation by counsel or counsel-substitute, or a written decision based upon substantial evidence including reference to the evidence relied upon and the reasons for the confinement."

AUSTRALIAN BLACKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

have seen the sprawling reserves shrink with the encroachment of even more White men; Black souls shrivelled under the ferocity of genocidal and racist attack...

"...And then the wind blew warm and the people have, in just a few short years, succeeded in making their presence felt—and their anger and their hatred. Chants of 'Land Rights Now' have rung out over the entire country. The people showed their sincerity and determination and their stubborn resistance to the government edict: 'Get those niggers back into their place.'

COMPLACENCY

"With the Whitlam policy to grant land rights to Blacks, White people (land, regretably, some Blacks also) settle back into their complacency. After all, they say, that is what it was all about, wasn't it? Or was it?

Are there not some past scores to settle? Is the giving back to a few people a portion of what was rightfully theirs anyway all that is necessary? Will 200 years of rape and oppression be wiped away with a few scratches of a pen and the handing back of a tiny fraction of the three million square miles?"

Finally, *Black News* reports that in Melbourne, 11 people were arrested during a demonstration by Black Aborigines and Black Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) students against a trade delegation from Portugal. "The delegation was made up of 40 trade experts", writes *Black News*, and points out that that number is larger than the Australian trade delegation that went to China recently. "Can we assume that trade between Portugal and Australia is bigger than trade between China and Australia?", the paper asks.

U.S. IN SOUTH AFRICA

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

Rubber production, vital to the auto industry and to military preparedness, is dominated by three U.S. companies: Firestone, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, and General Tire and Rubber. Uniroyal, Inc., also produces rubber chemicals in South Africa.

We can learn many things from these facts about U.S. foreign investments overseas. As you think of the giant corporate empire around us and in Africa. remember that these companies are there solely for enormous profits. They profit from the exploitation of the labor of the African people. Their empire is built from our blood and sweat. [*THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Bay Area researcher Marty Gellen for providing us with this information.*]

DEFIANT GAS DEALER SUED FOR FRAUD

(Chicago, Ill.) - "He didn't give up the Watergate tapes. I'm not going to close my station", said Sam McBride, a Black gas station owner on Chicago's South Side. He feels that he is not bound to obey a court order closing his station for price gouging, since Richard Nixon has seen fit to reject adherence to court orders concerning the Watergate tape case.

The Internal Revenue Service has filed suit against McBride, a Chicago policeman, charging that the gas he gave away "free" when customers bought a rabbit's foot and legal death forms for ten dollars was actually costing consumers $2 per gallon.



SUNDAY JAN. 20, 1974

AT THE COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER
6118 E. 14TH ST., OAKLAND
STARTING AT 1:30P.M.

SEE AND HEAR VOICES OF CHRIST



ALSO APPEARING

- **ELAINE BROWN** Motown Recording Artist of the recent released "Until We're Free"
- **SON OF MAN TEMPLE SINGERS**
- **INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH BAND** Directed by Brother Charles Moffett

STATEMENT ABOUT THE BAND:

•A FANTASTIC 26 PIECE BAND OF CHILDREN FROM 6 YRS. OF AGE WITH A HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL SOUND.

DONATION $2.00 INCLUDES A TASTY FILLING DINNER

GIVE OUR YOUTH A CHANCE

A Free Music Program for Black and oppressed youth of all ages has begun at the Community Learning Center, newly-opened at 6118 East 14th Street, Oakland. Under the direction of noted artist Charles Moffett, the program has already produced a fantastic 22-piece band, the Intercommunal Youth Band, as well as a Combo, Ensemble, Jazz Trio and Tiny Tots Rhythm Band. The Intercommunal Youth Band specializes in Big Band orchestral music. The Combo and Ensemble specialize in Rock 'n Roll and Jazz.



The children of this extremely successful program can continue their musical education only if the program receives enough funds to sustain its expenses. In order to raise these funds, the Intercommunal Youth Band, as well as the other Music Program groups [Combo, Ensemble and Jazz Trio], have made themselves available for bookings at parties, banquets, concerts and other social functions.

All proceeds from this self-reliant effort by our youth go to the Educational Opportunities Corporation, a non-profit group which sponsors the program. All donations are tax-deductable.

For information on booking any of the Bands, come to the Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, or call: [415] 562-5261 and ask for the Programs Department.







If pictures had sound, wonderful melodies could be heard coming from these photographs of the free Music Program at the Community Learning Center. The picture at the lower right shows the Jazz Trio getting down. The energetic and talented director of the Music Program, CHARLES MOFFETT, in the middle photo.

ENERGY CRISIS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

fossil fuels to run machines —we're a very machine-oriented society. The main fuels used right now are oil and natural gas, along with some coal. A lot of coal is left within the U.S., and it's relatively cheap, but coal is a polluting fuel. With oil and natural gas there is serious trouble in sustaining the continued expansion of production of these fuels in the U.S.

Also, many of the other key resources such as copper, aluminum and iron ore, which are needed to build the machines in the first place, are running into the same problem. This is causing the U.S. to become heavily dependent on imports from other parts of the world. Then they call it a "crisis" when some other parts of the world decide not to give us their resources, as the Arab oil countries just did.

SL: What about the fact that oil companies' profits have risen something like 30 to 60 percent in the first nine months of this year compared with the first nine months of last year? Isn't that an indication that there isn't a crisis or shortage, but that someone's really making money off of this?

JG: Your're right, someone *is* making money off of it, but that's only part of the picture. The shortage is not simply manufactured as a gimmick by the oil companies. It's a question of economics. There are energy sources left in the U.S., but they're becoming more expensive to produce. The oil companies have been growing and growing, as has the whole economy. And as the economy grows, it has to constantly shift to more and more expensive resources—you use what's cheap first, but as you grow, you have to drill deeper for resources, use offshore oil, and generally turn to more expensive resources.

In other words, the amount of cheap resources remains the same, while the economy keeps expanding, until the cheap resources are not enough and other supplies must be found. This is why the oil companies are in a squeeze, because if prices were held level for the consumer, then the company's profits would decrease, since production is more expensive.

The rich investors who control the companies would rather cut back the consumer with higher prices, and maintain their own profits. In fact they are opportunizing and taking even more profits now because they see their future does not look good. They are going to concentrate all the wealth they can and dig in for the decade of economic collapse that is coming.

SL: So you're saying the growth is a cause of the shortage. What about the fact that for many years people have been saying, hey, we can't keep up the growth, we can't keep on using up all those resources. Why have those people been ignored, if now their prophecies turned out to be true? Who in power or whoever is in control of growth has forced the situation into what is it today? Or are we all responsible?

JG: No, I don't think we're all responsible, since most of us are not in control. The small elite which controls the big corporations is responsible, since they control so much of the economy. Even there, I don't think it's the particular individuals so much as the whole system that is to blame.

GROWTH PROJECTIONS

I can give an example of how the system works. About fifteen years ago a person named M.King Hubbert, who was an oil expert with Shell Oil, did some projections of the growth of oil production in the United States, based on a few assumptions about the fact that there's only a limited amount of oil that can be used. He foresaw fifteen years ago when the production of oil would peak out, in the early 1970s, and he turned out to be within about a year of when it actually happened.

Shell Oil in response to this forecast went out and found some other experts to do new estimates of the total amount of oil in the ground, so that the peaking-out date would be put off into the indefinite future. They simply wanted to go on growing, because the people who own the companies want more capital, more profits, flowing into their hands. And if there's no growth, they can only get more capital in their hands at the expense of the American consumer. They'd rather do it at the expense of the environment, the Third World or someone other than the American consumer.

So this whole process really represents the last falling-back of the American elite in the world, where they have to hit out at the American people themselves, through higher prices and simply making it impossible to afford things people have taken for granted in America. You see, these are the "external conditions" under which the people in America will be forced to take control, to transform the system in order to survive.

PISTOL WHIPPING COP INDICTED

(Indianapolis, Indiana) - A policeman has been indicted here by a U.S. District Court grand jury for pistol whipping a Black youth. The young victim was beaten while handcuffed after being arrested as a robbert suspect last June.

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

****

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children a free nourishing hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

DAVID HILLIARD PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes made at the David Hilliard Free Shoe Factory to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.



S.A.F.E. [SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT]

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides Legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institite.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

ENERGY CRISIS: BIG BUSINESS PROFITS



(Washington, D.C.) - A recently convened key energy advisory committee to the Nixon administration is completely controlled by giant oil cor... The newly ac... gency Petroleu... mittee (EPS... of the Int... the U.S... with... disru... supp... enti... ive... e...

The measures taken by the Nixon administration ... of the sudden ... in t... energ... of c... Whit...

(Washington, D.C.) - As the nation awaits further Nixon administration pronouncements on how to meet the sudden "energy crisis", concerned citizens are more and more determined to expose the true ...re of this "crisis" and U.S. ...nment policy in concealing the American people.

...alition of consumer and ...mental groups issued a ...ent here last week that ...emned Nixon's fuel-saving ...ram for being aimed too ...ch at the individual consumer, ...u and me, and too little at ...dustry.

The statement pointed out that Nixon plans are a ... giving in too long sought after ... industry goals being won "under a climate of energy hysteria".

The coalition urged the government to formulate legislation requiring industries to be charged the same utility rates as homeowners. At present homeowners pay one-third to one-half more than industry. This would encourage industries to be less wasteful of energy sources, the coali... Th... gov...

trust action against major oil companies, discourage the licensing of nuclear power plants and promote more underground mining. The statement was published by the Center for Science as a Public Interest, the National Consumers League, the National Clean Air Coalition, Friends of the Earth, Environmental Action and various individuals from citizen organizations.

Indicating general support of conservation measures such as a lowering of thermostats, reducing auto speeds, unnecessary lighting, "and other superfluous uses of energy", the coalition declared: "We believe such an appeal to consumer sacrifice is being used as a pretext to avoid making hard decisions regarding corporate practices and structures.

"By penetrating government at every key decision-making level", the statement continues "industry has amassed enormou... unbalanced political power in th... energy area." This lies at th... roots of the present crisis, th... coalition declared. "Strategi... now being proposed or imp...

a... P... me... are squeezin... mer even tho... household use of e... sents only a small f... energy consumptio... States.

President N... the key to th... lies "in e... commu... In th... adm... cz... a...

key to the crisis: The not willing act the oil rec...

(Washington, D.C.) - As the alleged "energy crisis" deepens, we see more and more what is really happening. Workers are increasingly being laid off, unemployment is growing by leaps and bounds, prices are skyrocketing, goods are becoming limited and we are threatened against adequately heating our ...mes.

...at is happening is similar to ...ginning of the Great ...n of the early 1930's. ...gy crisis" is nothing ...egoat, on which is ...ecline of the Ameri... system; its en... ...pression.

...d States follows the ...in, in addition to ...g we will have a ...ork week and, conse... more unemployment. In ...e to what it called "dis... in the nation's energy ... Britain recently im... ...ee-day work week on ... industries.

... there is really an ... crisis", why have the ...st American oil corpor... ...de record profits over ...ear?

...rgy monopolies, in co... with the Nixon ad... ..., have stirred up a ...an energy shortage to ...sed prices and draw ...n away from the ...gedy.

Proof that the ene... is artificial has been ... by economists who ... mated that the U.S ... deposit of 400,000 m... of oil buried u... enough for another ... the present rate of c... It has also been estir... oil deposit ten times ... been possibly discov... the current cost, it ... exploitation.

Here then, is ano... reasons for the ene... energy monopolies ... to pay the price to ... -- that is, unless t... much higher price ...

It is not so mucl... crisis" as it is a ... American profit sy...

The giant corpo... receive large profit... President Nixon is ... they do. His new ... William E. Simon, ... the American peopl... American industry, ... brunt of fuel shorta...

"We believe th... people will be deligh... some inconvenienc... Simon. The "inconve... is referring to are th... severe depression.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

"energy crisis", to spare more ...els a day for military ma... doesn't even...

these figures.

However, it has ... that the Agency for Development (A.I.D. ... million a year to buy products for South ... civilians. But the bulk ... shipments to Vietna... military purposes.